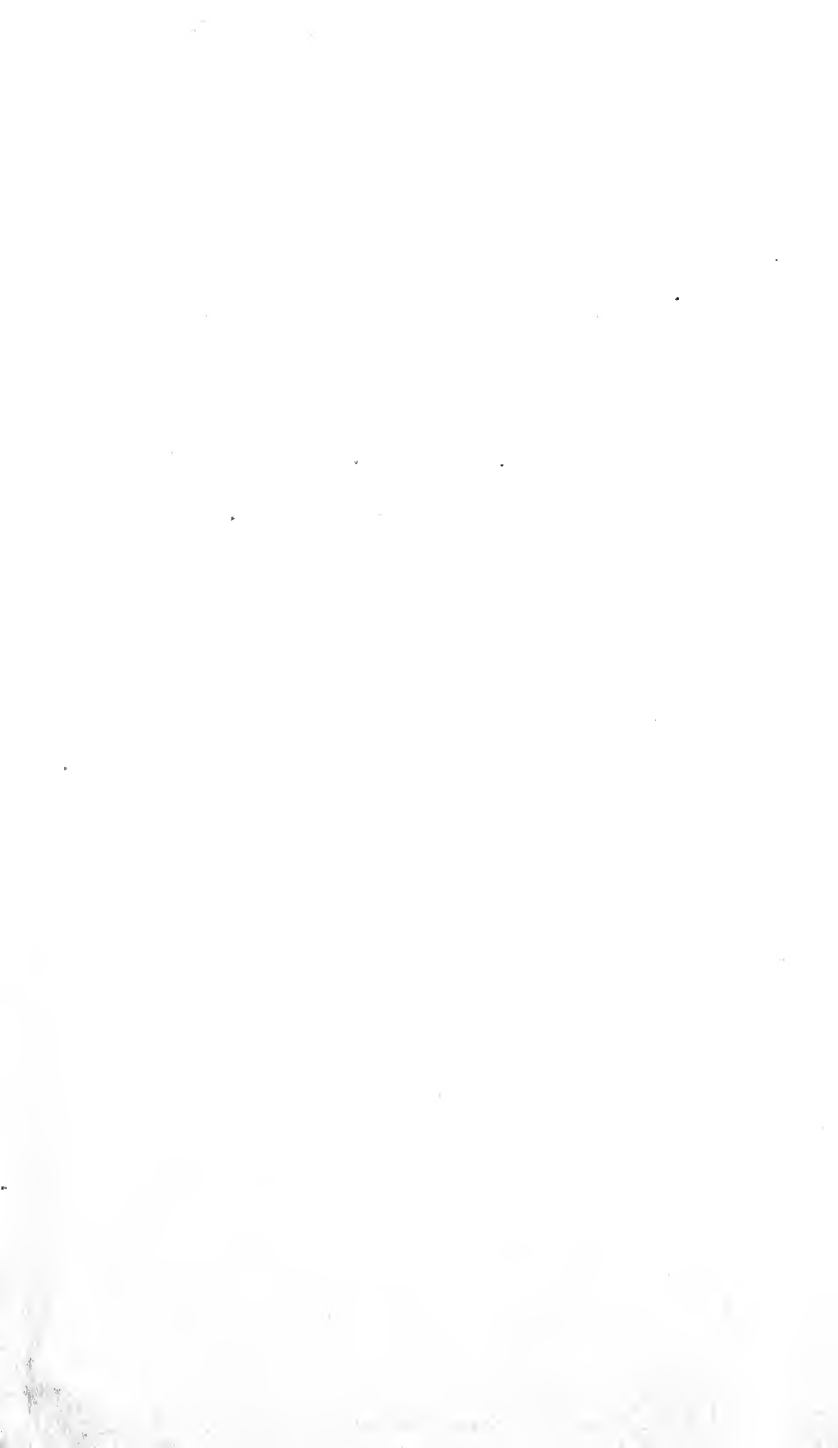


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IID
Melish





in hand



Joseph Brewer &
1816

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

BY JOHN MELISH.

☆ MAIL HENRY HARMOND
PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

.....
1816.

S.M.

Checked
May 11

ERRATA.

TO BE CORRECTED WITH A PEN BEFORE PERUSAL.

Page 15 line 7, for *when* read *where*.

9 — 1 — *unto* — *into*.

45 — 19, Underscore *The Climate*.

49 In Topographical Table, line 13, for *Chillicothe* read *Columbus*.
— 23, — *Natchez* — *Washington*.

55 Underscore the several land offices.

141 line 4 from bottom add *the* between *of* and *British*.

167 — 4 for *plain* read *plan*.

168 — 10 from bottom, for *Terrey* read *Torrey*.

☞ The purchasers of this work are respectfully requested to keep the Map before them while perusing this volume for the first time.

Joseph Brewer
1817

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE CONTIGUOUS

BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS,

INTENDED AS AN ACCOMPANIMENT TO

MELISH'S MAP OF THESE COUNTRIES.

BY JOHN MELISH.

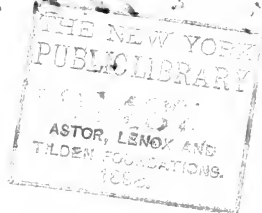
★ *MAJ. HENRY HALMOND*
PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

.....
1816.

S.M.

Checked
May 10 1817



DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit*:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth day of July, in
the forty-first year of the independence of the United States of
America, A. D. 1816, John Melish, of the said District, hath
deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof
he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

* A Geographical Description of the United States, with the contiguous
" British and Spanish Possessions, intended as an accompaniment to
" Melish's Map of these countries. By John Melish."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled,
" An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of
maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies,
during the times therein mentioned."—And also to the Act, entitled,
" An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, ' An Act for the encourage-
ment of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to
the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein men-
tioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, en-
graving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
WITH THE CONTIGUOUS
BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

THE author of this work, having now so far completed his labours in this delightful field of enquiry, as to be able to place before him a finished specimen of the Map, he sits down with real pleasure to compose the accompanying Description.

In the original prospectus, drawn up while the subject was yet in embryo, high expectations were formed as to the utility and general appearance of the map; and it may be of importance to introduce an extract, in order that the public may have an opportunity of judging how far they have been realized.

“In the course of his geographical studies, he (the author) was frequently led to regret, that there was no map in existence presenting an *entire view* of the United States territory; and having occasion to consult a great variety of documents in constructing his maps relative to the late war, he formed an opinion that A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION WITH THE BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS,

graphically arranged into states and territories; into which will be introduced topographical tables of the counties, townships, and population; with a complete list of the post-offices in the several districts.

4thly. A view of the British possessions to the north and east of the United States.

5thly. A view of the Spanish internal provinces, and of Florida.

6thly. A view of the West Indies, and the islands of Bahama and Bermuda.

I.

A brief description of the general form and features of the Map; with an account of the Materials from which it was constructed.

The map extends from north latitude $22^{\circ} 50'$ to $53^{\circ} 10'$, embracing $30^{\circ} 20'$ of latitude, or 2105 miles from north to south; and at the middle part, from the 17th degree of longitude east to the 47th degree of longitude west of Washington; being 64° of longitude, which in that latitude is nearly 3500 miles. The northern part presents a view of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Isle St. John's or Prince Edward's, Anticosti, Labrador, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and an extensive range of country on the west thereof to the Pacific Ocean. Beginning at the north-east corner we see the straits of Belleisle on the north, and the South Entrance on the south of Newfoundland, leading into

the spacious Gulf of St. Lawrence, and pursuing the river of that name to the westward, we successively arrive at the great lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. To the northward we have a view of the southern point of Hudson's Bay, and of lake Winnipeg; with a great many lakes of less note, and the rivers flowing into them, particularly the Albany River, the Assiniboin and its branches, and the Saskashawan. To the westward we perceive the continuation of those high mountains, that form the dividing ridge between the waters falling into the eastern and western oceans; and part of the noble Columbia River, and Gulf of Georgia. In the middle of the map we have a view of the United States, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east; the great lakes already noticed on the north; the Gulf of Mexico on the south; and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The map was extended southward so as to include part of the Island of Cuba, that it might present a view of the connection by water between the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico; and to render it more useful, the supposed limits of the gulf stream are laid down, and the velocity of the stream in different parts is described. The chains of mountains that form the dividing ridges between the eastern and western waters, are a pretty prominent feature on the eastern part of the United States; the great Mississippi, with its numerous branches, holds majestic sway in the middle; and the eye is gratified by the bold features on the western part, where the numerous branches of the Columbia's waters interlock with those of the Missouri, among lofty chains of cloud capped mountains, many of them covered with perpetual snow.

To the south-west are the Spanish internal provinces, with California, and part of the vice-royalty of Mexico. The Rio Grand del Norte, calculated by nature to form so fine a boundary between this country and the United States, is worthy of particular notice; as is also the Rio Colorado of the west, the Gulf of California, and the supposed course of a large river which falls into the Bay of St. Francisco on the west.

The peninsula of East Florida, the Bahama Islands, and the port of Havanna, are important in every point of view, as connected with the United States. The map extends so far east as to present a view of the Bermuda Islands, and that the subject may be every way complete, a view of the West Indies on a reduced scale is presented on the south-east corner. A statistical table, showing at a glance the magnitude and population of the several countries exhibited on the map, is placed in the vacant space occupied by the Gulf of Mexico; and a title highly creditable to the artists by whom it was designed and executed, occupies the other vacant space in the Atlantic Ocean.

In colouring the map, attention has been paid to a scientific arrangement. The representation of the United States is the most prominent feature, and the *predominant* colour selected for it was *green*. It was necessary to use *variegated* colours to give a good representation of the several states and territories; but no green is used in colouring the British or Spanish possessions. The *predominant* colour for the British possessions is *red*; and the boundary between them and the United States, is wholly shaded with that colour. The *predominant* colour in the Spanish possessions is *yellow*, which, in like manner, is wholly used in

shading the boundaries between them and the United States.

In the West Indies, the islands are coloured so as to designate their several possessors.—The British parts are shaded *red*---the Spanish *yellow*---the Haytian *sienna*—the French *green*, and the Danes and Swedes *blue*.

In constructing the map, recourse was had to the following materials:

For the United States---The various state maps, from actual survey, so far as these surveys have extended; aided by much useful information as to the roads and distances, from Bradley's very excellent general map; and as to the delineation of the mountains, and style of the work, from Arrowsmith's. Information regarding the territories was principally procured from the land office at Washington. The Mississippi river and the higher parts of the La Platte, Osage, Arkansas, and Red rivers, with the adjacent countries, are delineated from Pike's Travels. It is a tribute of respect, justly due to the memory of that enterprising traveller, and brave officer, to say, that the information furnished by him has been of great value to this map; and the memorial of his adventures has accordingly been perpetuated by the delineation of his route upon its surface, not only through Louisiana, but also through the Spanish internal provinces.

The Missouri river, and its various branches, together with the Columbia and its numerous streams, and the rocky mountains, are laid down principally from the information communicated to the world by Lewis and Clark, who performed one of the greatest

and most important overland journeys ever undertaken by man. The light which their researches have shed upon the geographical science of North America, cannot be too highly appreciated. Their routes are also delineated on the map. The name of Lewis is consecrated to everlasting remembrance among the friends of geographical science; and Clark has lived to receive the reward of his intrepidity, by the gratitude of his country, in being appointed governor of the territory that he so perseveringly explored.

Before closing this part of the subject, it may be proper to notice several important alterations and additions, that were made upon the map while it was in progress, because this will have the double effect of showing the great pains that were taken to render the subject complete, and of bringing into view the works of several very meritorious labourers in the vineyard of geography. After the plan-work was wholly finished, Mr. William Darby, and Mr. Lewis Bringier, arrived in Philadelphia, with MS. maps of Louisiana, of great value and importance. Mr. Darby's map embraced the whole of the *state* of Louisiana, principally from actual survey; and more accurate materials than had been produced heretofore of the country east of it to Pensacola, and the country west nearly to the Rio Bravo del Norte. Mr. Bringier's map embraced the whole of that part of the Missouri territory, known by the name of *Upper Louisiana*, from the northern boundary of the state of Louisiana, to above St. Louis; and from the Mississippi to the 23d degree of west longitude. An arrangement was immediately formed with these gentlemen, by which the result of their in-

formation was incorporated into this map. - The old work was accordingly erased from the plates, and the new substituted at great labour and expense. We may add here, that Darby's very excellent map, with a descriptive volume of new and interesting matter, has been published. Bringier's MS. map is in the hands of the author, and, being a work of great value, particularly as regards the mountains and mineralogy of the country it delineates, it will probably be published at no distant period.

A new and accurate MS. map of Georgia, compiled from the records of actual survey, by Mr. Daniel Sturgis, and of which Mr. Eleazer Early, of Savannah, is proprietor, was placed in the hands of the author of the map of the United States for publication; and he was authorized to make use of it for correcting this map, which was accordingly done—not only in the Georgia part, but also of that part of the Mississippi territory which was the theatre of the memorable campaigns of the brave general Jackson and his compatriots, in quelling the flagrant outrages of the Creek nation of Indians. The materials for this part of the subject were principally furnished to Mr. Early by Mr. Warren.

It would be too tedious to proceed further in detail in giving an historical account of the progress of the other parts of the map. It is sufficient to say, that the author has been most generously supplied with information from every quarter; and he has used every exertion to avail himself of it, so as to produce a view of the country, which he hopes will be as valuable to his fellow citizens as it is gratifying to himself.

A few remarks that suggest themselves as to the scale of the map, will be more appropriate at the close of this article; and a list of geographical works at the end of the volume, will convey to the reader the necessary information on that subject.

The *British possessions* are delineated from the latest and best materials which the author could obtain. Smith's and Fadyon's maps of Upper Canada, and Holland's map of Lower Canada, were used as the basis of information in those countries; and Arrow-smith's general maps, and M'Kenzie's travels, furnished the remaining part; the whole being corrected, and much improved, by various military MS. maps, and by a very excellent four sheet map, embracing the whole country to the north and east of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, lately published by Laurie and Whittle, in London, under the title of Cabotia.

For the *Spanish part*, Humboldt's very excellent map was selected as the basis, use being made of Pike's Travels, for filling up some of the details. The valuable charts of Vancouver furnished the materials for delineating the Western Coast and California; and G. H. Von Longsdorff's account of the Russian Voyage of Krutzenstern, furnished some of the details, particularly about the bay of St. Francisco.

The *statistical table* is the result of an entire new admeasurement of the several countries exhibited on the map, compared with all the most approved statistical tables extant. To bring geographical details into a focus, as it were, by a table of this kind, is a work of great labour; but the utility is self evident, and it is

confidently hoped and believed, that this will give satisfaction.

We may now glance at the scale of the map; because it has been frequently remarked that it was too small. But let it be observed, that the object of this map was not to give *geographical details*; but to present an interesting picture of a *great whole*. The scale selected was sixty miles to an inch, which is sufficiently ample in the construction of a general map. No material information could have been added, unless the scale had been sufficiently large to admit the counties. The least that could have been used for that purpose, would have been thirty miles to an inch; and had this been adopted, it would have rendered the map *four times* its present size; an extent which would have quite defeated the end of the publication. It is much easier to delineate a subject of this kind on a large scale than on a small one. The pains that were taken to combine and to arrange the various subjects, so as to produce a lively and intelligent picture of the country, was great beyond all description; and after this explanation, and a perusal of the work, it is believed that the public will be perfectly satisfied on this point.

In truth it is absolutely impossible to make a general map of such an extended country as this answer a particular purpose. The object of this map was to serve as a subject for general reference, and as a key map to the local maps of the several states and territories from actual survey. It is believed that it will be found well calculated to answer this purpose, because its geographical accuracy can be depended upon. The maps of the several states and territories, quoted

at the close of this work, will furnish all the details. For more general information on the *thickly settled* part of the United States, the only general map on a large scale worth notice is Bradley's.

Besides the maps from actual survey, and Bradley's map, another kind of map will be found very useful, particularly to travellers. These are *sheet maps* of the several states and territories; and as they will answer remarkably well as accompaniments to the present general map, a series of them will be brought forward as quickly as good materials can be collected.

II.

A general view of the United States, with a particular account of the boundary lines between them and the British and Spanish possessions.

A land more fair and happy never sun,
View'd in his wide career! A lovely spot
For all that life can ask! salubrious! mild!

Its hills are green! its woods and prospects fair!
Its meadows fertile! and, to crown the whole
In one delightful word—it is our home—

THE SEAT OF LIBERTY and all its sweets.

THE UNITED STATES is the only portion of the western world that has been consolidated into an independent government; and is the only country on earth where the *people* enjoy in the fullest extent the sovereign power: a blessing which is consolidated by

their manners and habits; and guaranteed by an extent of country, which affords "room for their descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation." Such was the expression of one of her wisest men before the acquisition of Louisiana. The importance of this acquisition will be self evident, by glancing the eye to the westward over the map, when will be viewed the representation of one of the most elegant countries in the whole world—a country secured to the free-men of America, by the wisdom and sagacity of her councils; whom generations yet unborn will bless.

In constructing this article, it is not the intention of the author to enter into detail, but simply to state a few of the most striking features of the country, which may be perused with advantage while viewing the map. The subject naturally arranges itself in the following order:

Situation and extent, boundaries, face of the country, mountains, rivers and lakes, minerals, soil, produce, climate, settlement and progress, government, laws, and education, to conclude with a general statistical table.

Situation and extent. The United States is situated between $25^{\circ} 50'$ and $49^{\circ} 37'$ north latitude; and between 10° east, and $48^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude from Washington. The most northern part is bounded by a line running due west from the north west corner of the Lake of the Woods, and the southern extremity is the outlet of the Rio del Norte. The eastern extremity is the great Menan Island, on the Coast of Maine, and the western is Cape Flattery, north of Columbia river, on the Pacific Ocean. The greatest extent of

the country from north to south is 1650 miles, and from east to west 2700. The area is about 2,379,350 square miles, or 1,522,784,000 acres. The population by the last census was 7,239,903; being less than 3 to each square mile of territory, and to every inhabitant there is nearly 200 acres of land. What a field is here presented for contemplation! A square mile of territory is capable of sustaining upwards of 300 human beings; but, allowing only 100 to the square mile, the United States territory could sustain nearly 240 millions; and then the population would not be more condensed than it now is in many places along the Atlantic coast. To enable the reader at a glance, to draw a comparison between this country and some others, on this important branch of political economy, the following table is subjoined:

America.	Inhab. per sqr. mile.	Europe.	Inhab. per sqr. mile.
Connecticut,	60	Italy,	222
Massachusetts,	54	England,	181
New York,	18	France,	174
Pennsylvania,	16	Ireland,	156
Virginia,	14	Spain,	72
Louisiana, under	2	Scotland,	63

Supposing the whole territory of the United States only as thickly settled as Pennsylvania, (the medium between New York and Virginia,) it would contain upwards of 38 millions; with a population equal to Connecticut, it would contain upwards of 142 millions. Equal to England, it would contain nearly 260 millions; and equal to Italy, it would contain upwards of 528 millions of human beings.

Supposing the population to increase in the same ratio as it has done for 100 years, the result would be nearly as follows :

	Population.
In 1816,	8,816,769
1820,	10,098,177
1830,	13,769,726
1840,	18,769,567
1850,	25,582,919
1860,	34,869,520
1870,	47,527,165
1880,	64,779,525
1890,	88,294,493
1900,	120,345,394
1910,	164,030,772
1916,	199,756,733

So that according to this ratio, the whole country would be equally populous with Pennsylvania, about the year 1863. About the year 1905, it would equal Connecticut; and about the year 1926, it would be equally populous with England.

Boundaries. The United States is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and the British province of New Brunswick. On the north by the British possessions of Lower and Upper Canada, and the large unsettled country to the westward of those provinces. On the west by the Pacific Ocean; on the south-west by the Spanish internal provinces and the Rio del Norte; and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Florida. The boundaries are distinctly marked upon the map, and have been run according to the best information which the author could procure; but as this is a subject which involves a considerable difference of opinion, he shall state a few of the reasons for

this decision, and leave the public to judge for themselves.

In the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Britain, executed at Paris, on the 3d of September, 1783, the northern and eastern boundaries are described as follows, viz.: “ From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia; viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-western-most head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river, to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence *on a due west course to the river Mississippi*. East by a line to be drawn along the

middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean; excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia."

So far then as the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods, there can be but one opinion on the subject of the northern boundary. The boundary as exhibited on the map, is expressly in the terms of the treaty. When the line comes to be accurately run by the commissioners, there may be some deviations from the view here given, but the principle will remain unchanged.

As to the country west of the Lake of the Woods, it is evident that the commissioners were of opinion, that it should be part of the territory of the United States, as high as a line to be run due west from the north-west corner of that lake until it reached as far west as the Mississippi; which was at that period the western boundary of the United States. Subsequent events have annexed the whole of Louisiana to the country, so that the northern boundary of it behoves to be ascertained, as it was possessed by France; but the country never having been settled, the boundary has not been accurately defined. The best course as regards this

map, has appeared to be to run the boundary line *due west from the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods* to the Gulf of Georgia, and thence along that gulf, and the Straits of Juan de Fuca, to the Pacific Ocean. In colouring the map however, we have deviated a little from that line. From the view of the head waters of the Missouri, as exhibited on the map, which is the result of all the information we have been able to procure, it appears that they extend beyond this line, and so does the head waters of Clark's River. It is presumed, by some, that both ought to belong to the United States, and the map is coloured accordingly, that both views of the subject may be seen.

In regard to the boundary between the United States and Spain, we have procured very excellent data, whereby to delineate it on the map. From the various documents that have been consulted, there appears to be no doubt, that the French were the first actual settlers in Louisiana. It is, however, foreign to our purpose, to give a history of the settlement of that country: we shall, therefore, select those circumstances that determined its limits as a French colony.

In the year 1684, La Salle sailed from France, with a small squadron, for the purpose of establishing a colony on the Mississippi; but missing the mouth of that river, he reached the bay of St. Louis, called by the Spaniards, and marked on the map, the Bay of St. Joseph. Here three of his vessels were cast away. The greatest part of the men and goods were saved; but he himself was taken ill. Upon his recovery, he took regular possession of the country, formed a settlement, and built a fort, which is now known by the name of *Fort Matagorda*. At this time there were no

other settlements in that part of the country, so that the right of France became unquestionable; and all the subsequent settlements of Spain to the east of the Rio del Norte, were regarded as usurpations. So much for the western limits. On the east side, in the year 1699, the French, under M. de Bienville, landed on the shore of the Biloxi Bay, opposite to the pass between Cat and Ship islands, and formed an establishment in that part of Louisiana; and by an order from his government, he removed to Dauphin Island, at the outlet of Mobile Bay. Pensacola was then in the possession of the Spaniards, and the Perdido river being the only entrance from the Gulf of Mexico, between Mobile and Pensacola bays, it became the line of separation, between the French colony of Louisiana, and the Spanish colony of Florida.

The French title, thus established, was recognized throughout Europe, and maps and descriptions of the country, so bounded, formed a part of the systems of geography and atlases of that day.

In the year 1721, a very elaborate geographical work was published in London, entitled, “A New GENERAL ATLAS, containing a geographical and historical account of all the empires, kingdoms, and other dominions of the world; with the maps laid down according to the observations communicated to the English Royal Society, and the French Royal Academy of Sciences.” In this atlas, there is a map, entitled, “A Map of Louisiana and the river Mississippi,” inscribed to William Law, of Lawreston, Esq. This map furnishes evidence as to the western limits of Louisiana of the highest authority, and fixes the boundary line on the west side of the Rio del Norte, to

the Rio Salado, answering to the Rio Puerco, on the modern maps. It is continued along that river to near its source. From thence it passes to the east of Santa Fé, to between the 37th and 38th degrees of N. latitude, where it crosses the Rio del Norte, and is so continued to the margin of the map, which is about half a degree west of that river.

Upon this data, the western boundary of Louisiana is constructed. It takes the Rio del Norte to the river Puerco, then along that river to the chain of mountains which forms the dividing ridge between it and the Rio Colorado; then along that ridge to beyond Santa Fé, where it bends towards the Rio del Norte, near the latitude of 38° N.; then along the Rio del Norte to its source, where a note is inserted, expressing that the limits of Louisiana in that quarter are undefined.

Towards the Pacific Ocean, we have no very correct data for forming an opinion as to the boundaries. The following view of the subject is the result of the best information that has been obtained.

The Missouri and its waters are unquestionably part of the United States territory, in virtue of the purchase of Louisiana; and it is presumed, that the title is equally unquestionable as to the Columbia and its waters, to a line drawn due west from the N.W. corner of the Lake of the Woods. This includes the Multnomah on the south, but leaves the question undetermined in the unexplored country between that river and the bay of St. Francisco. From the latest accounts, it appears that the Spaniards have no settlements above that bay, and probably will have none, so that the country may be considered virtually a part of the United States

territory, provided they should consider it of importance to take possession, and settle it.

A settlement on the west coast would unquestionably be a matter of vast importance to the United States; and, that question being intimately connected with the boundaries in this quarter, it is considered a matter of some importance to introduce a view of the most recent information regarding that country, procured in an authentic form, from the account of the Russian voyage of Krutzenstern, by G. H. Von Longsdorff; which has been already referred to.

It is well known, that the Spanish government is extremely jealous of its foreign possessions, in consequence of which, it was under peculiar circumstances that the Russian vessel was admitted. They had the good fortune, however, not only to be admitted into the harbour of St. Francisco, but to obtain a great deal of very minute and interesting information, the result of which will be best communicated by a few extracts. The entrance to the harbour is thus described: "We
 " now steered directly towards the harbour, and had
 " the pleasure of finding Vancouver's charts and views
 " so accurate, that they left nothing to be wished for." They anchored abreast of the fort, and afterwards discovered another fort, of which they give the following account: "A fort, concealed by a point of land, so as
 " not to be visible from the anchoring place, an enemy's
 " ship attempting to run into the harbour, deeming
 " itself quite safe, by steering out of the reach of the
 " fort at the entrance, might be very much surprized,
 " by being saluted with a discharge of artillery, at the
 " moment when least expected. On the contrary, a
 " vessel keeping to the northern shore, and north-east

“part of this spacious bay, is secure from all dan-
 “ger.” He again remarks on this point—“In the
 “neighbourhood, and north of the island of Los An-
 “gelos, and Ponta de St. Antonio, an enemy’s ship
 “may be perfectly secure against all attacks from the
 “Spaniards. Directly east of the St. Joseph, about
 “seven leagues, is an arm of a great river, which first
 “winds towards the north, and then taking a westerly
 “direction, empties itself into the north-east part of
 “the bay of St. Francisco. To the north and north-
 “east, another broad bay extends for several miles,
 “over which are scattered a number of islands. Into
 “this flow four or five large rivers, that come from the
 “east. They are probably several mouths belonging
 “to one large river. The Spaniards have many times
 “followed the southern, or left bank of this river, on
 “horseback, *but, for want of boats, have never been*
 “*able to examine the right bank.* Between 80 and 90
 “leagues inland, the stream has from 4 to 5 fathoms
 “water, and is so broad that a ball from a musket
 “would scarcely reach the opposite shore.” From
 “want of vessels and boats in the harbour, the Spa-
 “niards *are separated entirely from the opposite*
 “*shore* of the bay, distant an Italian mile, (nearly
 “1 1-5th English). This precludes their having any
 “intercourse with the more northerly tribes of In-
 “dians.”

From hence it appears that the Spaniards have no
 intention to extend their settlements beyond the bay
 and river St. Francisco, and the whole country be-
 tween that and the outlet of Columbia, probably lies
 open to the enterprize of the citizens of the United
 States. The river St. Francisco presents itself as

a convenient boundary between the United States and Spanish settlements, and it will probably afford a fine passage from the interior of the country to the Pacific Ocean.

The face of the country in the United States, presents every variety. The north-eastern part on the coast is broken and hilly; and is remarkably indented with numerous bays and inlets. Towards the south and along the Gulf of Mexico, the land is level and sandy, interspersed with many swamps, and numerous islands and inlets. At the outlets of many of the rivers, there is a large portion of alluvial land, which is particularly the case along the Mississippi. Beyond the head of tide waters, there is a tolerably rich and agreeably uneven country, which extends to the mountains. The mountainous district, on the Atlantic side of the country, is about 150 miles in breadth, and 1200 miles in length; extending in large ridges from north-east to south-west. These ridges are generally known by the name of the Alleghany Mountains, and are of various elevations, from 2000 to 4000 feet. The highest point seems to be the White Hills in New Hampshire, which rises to the elevation of nearly 9000 feet. Beyond the mountains we have a view of the great valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, presenting a body of the finest land in the world, and possessing great natural advantages. To the westward of this valley are the mountains of Louisiana, presenting features singularly bold and grand. The rocky mountains, in particular, are very majestic; and the vast variety produced by the great mass of waters forming the tributary streams of the Missouri and Columbia, must render the scenery in

that region singularly interesting. Beyond these the principal feature is the great confluence of waters at the outlet of the Columbia river, and the bold shores of the Pacific Ocean.

RIVERS AND LAKES. The greater number of the rivers will be noticed in the statistical view of the several states and territories, to which they respectively belong; but it will be more appropriate in this place to treat of the larger waters; because some of them form the boundaries between the United States and other countries; and all of them are most important features to be noticed in describing the face of the country. The rivers to be noticed here are the *St. Lawrence and its waters; the Columbia and its waters; the St. Francisco; the Rio del Norte; and the Missouri and Mississippi, and waters flowing into them.*

River St. Lawrence. The head waters of this grand river are situated round Lake Superior, as exhibited on the map, and that noble expanse of water forms a great inland sea, 350 miles long and 130 broad; being probably the greatest body of fresh water on the globe. It is navigable throughout its whole extent, and the water being uncommonly pure, it will be an object of great importance, when that part of the country is settled.

From this lake the water issues into Lake Huron through the straits of St. Mary. Lake Huron is, next to Lake Superior, the largest lake on the continent, being 200 miles long by about 100 broad; but it is very irregular. Like Lake Superior, it has pure water and good navigation; and is interspersed with many islands. To the west of this we enter through the straits of Michillimackinack into Lake Michigan, also

a great expanse of water 330 miles long and 60 broad. This lake is wholly in the United States, and having a fine navigation, will become an object of the greatest importance. It may be remarked in this place, that the southern extremity of this lake has not been correctly ascertained, although it is of great importance that it should be so, because the northern boundary of the state of Ohio is to be determined by a line to be drawn from this point to Lake Erie. The view on the map, being the result of all the knowledge extant upon the subject, is probably not far from the truth. The act of congress for erecting the Indiana Territory into a state, extends the northern boundary upon the lake 10 miles, so as to give the inhabitants a port of entry. Fort Chicago is situated on the south-west side of the lake, and the interesting fort of Michillimackinack is in the straits of that name, between this lake and Lake Huron.

Returning to Lake Huron we see the river issuing from it, by the straits of that name about 40 miles long, when it again expands itself into a pretty lake called Lake St. Clair. This sheet of water is about 25 miles long and 20 broad, and receives from the Canada side the river Thames.

The river issues from this lake into Lake Erie through the straits of Detroit; a very important and beautiful passage of about 30 miles long, which will become the seat of great settlements. Detroit is elegantly situated on the west bank, about 6 miles below Lake St. Clair; and Malden or Amherstberg, is situated a little above its entrance into Lake Erie.

Lake Erie is a beautiful sheet of water, about 240 miles long and 60 broad. The water is pure, and not

very deep, but the lake is navigable for large vessels. It receives the waters of many rivers, the most important of which is the Miami of the lakes, at the west end; near the outlet of which are a great number of islands, some of them of considerable extent and importance.

At the east end of this lake, beautifully situated, stands Buffalo, on the one side, and Fort Erie on the other; and between them the water issues from the lake as clear as chrystal, and by a rapid course runs towards lake Ontario, through the passage called the Niagara river. About five miles below lake Erie, the stream is divided by a very interesting island, called Grand Island, below which is Navy island, where the river expands to a considerable breadth, immediately above the falls of the Niagara. This is probably the greatest cataract in the world, and well worth the attention of the curious. Below the falls, the river runs with a very rapid course for nine miles, through a deep chasm. The land on each side falls to a little above the level of the river at Queenstown and Lewistown. From this point it is navigable to lake Ontario, distant 7 miles.

Lake Ontario is about 180 miles long and 40 broad, and receives a considerable number of streams; the chief of which are the Genessee river, Seneca river, and Black river, on the side of the United States; and the river Trent from Canada.

The river issues from lake Ontario through a great number of islands, situated between Kingston and Sackett's Harbour. It now assumes the name of St. Lawrence, though it is frequently known, from the lake to Montreal, by the name of Cadaraqui. In its pro-

gress it expands into a considerable lake called St. Francis, and reaches the important British settlement of Montreal, where it receives the Utawas, or Grand river, which forms the boundary between the two Canadas. Below Montreal, it receives the Richelieu, or Sorel river, from lake Champlain, and successively the St. Francis, St. Maurice, and Chaudiere. A short distance below the last mentioned river stands the important city of Quebec, below which the river is divided into two branches, by the island of Orleans. Beyond this island it gradually expands into the spacious bay and gulf of St. Lawrence, from whence there is a communication to the ocean by the straits of Belleisle, and what is called the South Entrance.

Columbia River, is supposed to take its rise about 300 miles to the north-east of where it first makes its appearance on the map, where it interlocks with the head waters of the Unjigah, or Peace river. M'Kenzie, the enterprizing British traveller, first discovered it in north latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$ —west longitude from London $120^{\circ} 25'$, from which point he descended it about 150 miles, when, leaving it, he crossed over to the ocean, by the route described on the map. From the point where M'Kenzie left it, the course is unknown, until we approach Clark's river, where it is a stream of great magnitude. The whole of the interesting waters forming Clark's river can be distinctly traced on the map; and they are a powerful auxiliary to the Columbia. About 70 miles below Clark's river, after receiving some tributary streams, the Columbia forms a junction with Lewis' river a stream composed of numerous branches, rising in the Rocky Mountains, where, like Clark's river, they interlock with the head waters

of the Missouri. Below Lewis' river, the Columbia makes a bend to the south and east, and then passes through the mountains; and about 300 miles below are the great falls. About 20 miles below the falls, the river makes a considerable bend, and passes through another chain of mountains; below which, about 60 miles, it receives from the south-east the large and important river called the Multnomah.

The Multnomah is supposed to rise near the head waters of the Rio del Norte, and is laid down on the map according to the best information we have been able to procure. Viewing it in its connection with the head waters of the Missouri, the La Platte, the Arkansas, and the Rio del Norte, it deserves particular notice, as it will probably be, at no very distant period, the route of an overland communication, through the interior of Louisiana, to the settlements at the mouth of Columbia river.

From the Multnomah to the ocean is about 90 miles, and it is tide water all the way; the land being good, with many settlements of Indians. The waters of the Columbia are clear, and abound with fish of every variety.

St. Francisco Bay and River, was noticed in discussing the article of the boundary lines, page 23; but it may be mentioned in this place, that when this part of the map was constructed, the supposition that there was a large river flowing to the westward, through the interior of the country into the bay of St. Francisco, arose from inference only. The account of the Russian voyage, quoted in regard to it, proves incontestably the existence of such a river, and that it is a very large stream 270 miles in the interior of the

country. There is little doubt, therefore, but that the Rio Buenaventura, and its waters, which interlock with the waters of the Rio del Norte, and La Platte, form a part of it. Should this be the case, it may in process of time, form an admirable communication with the settlements on the west coast of America.

Rio del Norte. This river rises among the mountains between north latitude 41 and 42°, and west longitude 33 and 34°. Its head waters interlock with those of the Missouri, Columbia, La Platte, Arkansas, Multnomah, and Francisco; and the waters of the Rio Colorado of the west, which falls into the gulf of California, approach near it. After tracing it in its progress about 300 miles, we reach that point where Pike and his party first encamped on it, and for all this distance it is presumed to be the south-west boundary of Louisiana. About 100 miles below this is Santa Fé, one of the most interesting of the Spanish settlements. Below Santa Fé the river runs about 450 miles in a direction east of south, without receiving any material augmentation, when the Rio Conchos falls into it from the south-west. Below this it makes a remarkable bend of about 100 miles, and receives the Rio Puerco from the north. It may be remarked here, that all the Louisiana rivers south of the La Platte, make a bend somewhat similar to the one just noticed in this river; a circumstance owing no doubt to the configuration of the surface of the earth in this quarter. At the river Puerco the Rio del Norte again becomes the south-west boundary of Louisiana. Below this it runs an east course of between 50 and 60 miles, when it receives a considerable stream from the north, which is not named on the maps; and from

hence, without receiving any material augmentation, it holds a course nearly south-east, about 400 miles, to the Gulf of Mexico.

Having discussed the rivers forming the outskirts, as it were, of the United States territory, we shall now take a view of the **MISSOURI** and **MISSISSIPPI**, with their numerous branches which water the interior.

On tracing the **Missouri** to its highest source, we find it on Jefferson's river, a little above the 44th degree of latitude, and near the 35th degree of west longitude, where **Lewis** and **Clark's** canoes stopped, 3000 miles from the **Mississippi**. Tracing the river downward from this point, we successively arrive at **Philanthropy** river, **Wisdom** river, **Philosophy** river, **Madison's** river, **Gallatin's** river, **Ordway** river, **Dearborn's** river, and **Smith's** river, and then reach the falls of the **Missouri**. Here the river falls no less than 365 feet in the course of 18 miles, the falls being partly perpendicular pitches, and partly rapids. The highest pitch is 87 feet, the next 47, and the next 26. Leaving the falls, we arrive at **Portage** river, **Snow** river, **Maria's** river, **Stone-Wall** creek, **Slaughter** river, **Big Horn** river, **Judith** river, **Turtle** creek, **Windsor** creek, **North Mountain** creek, and passing others of less note, **Bralton's** creek, **Milk** creek, **Porcupine** creek, and **Marthas** creek, and then arrive at the **Yellow Stone** river, flowing in from the south-west.—The **Yellow Stone** is a very large river, the main branch of which rises in lake **Eustus**, and after receiving numerous tributary streams, the **Big Horn**, a river nearly equal to it in size, which rises in *Lake Biddle*, falls in from the southward; and the streams thus united, and further augmented by others of considera-

ble importance, particularly the Tongue river, form a confluence with the Missouri, as before described, in north latitude 48° , west longitude 27° . A little beyond this, the Missouri reaches its northern extremity, which is in north latitude $48^{\circ} 22'$, where it receives the White-Earth river; passing which we arrive at the remarkable spot where the head waters of the Moose river approach within one mile of the main stream of the Missouri. Below this the river is augmented by the Little Missouri, and after passing the Knife river, we arrive at fort Mandan, and the wintering place of Lewis and Clark in 1804 and 1805. Between 43 and 44° , we perceive the great bend in the river, a most singular curiosity. Below it the river receives a number of pretty large streams, before we reach the La Platte, a little above north latitude 41° . The La Platte is a very large stream, which extends through several ridges of the Rocky Mountains, having its head waters higher than either the Arkansas or Rio del Norte; and has been recently rendered memorable as being the route through which Mr. Stewart and the Astoria settlers reached the Missouri, after being driven from their settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river, by the savages of the Wakash nation.

Passing the La Platte, the river receives a number of tributary streams before it reaches the Kanzas, a large river, which falls in from the west, a little above the 39th degree of north latitude. Below this it receives some pretty important streams from the north, when we reach the settlement of the celebrated Daniel Boone, Esq. so well known for his courage and enterprise in penetrating into the western parts of the continent. Below this the beautiful Osage river falls in,

from the south-west. It was this river that Pike and his party ascended to the Osage village, and thence continued his adventurous journey through Louisiana and the Spanish internal provinces. Below this river, about 120 miles, the Missouri forms a junction with the Mississippi, above St. Louis; from whence the the united streams flow with majestic rapidity to the ocean. Before following it thither, we will now take a view of the Mississippi.

This river rises in Turtle Lake, north latitude $47^{\circ} 47'$, and after receiving a number of tributary streams, reaches the falls of St. Anthony in north latitude 44° . These falls are 16 feet perpendicular, with a rapid below of 58 feet. Immediately below the falls, St. Peter's river forms a junction with the Mississippi from the west, and a little below St. Croix river falls in from the east. About 15 miles below this, the river spreads out into a beautiful sheet of water called Lake Pepin; at the lower end of which it receives the waters of the Chippeway river.

The country at this place, on the east side of the river, is remarkable, as being a grant from the Nawdowissie Indians to Captain Carver, who travelled into the country while the sovereignty was in the hands of the British government. The limits of the grant are marked out on the map, and Carver's successors are disposing of the land.

About 90 miles below the Chippeway river, the Ouisconsin falls in from the eastward. This river is remarkable, as it approaches within one mile and three quarters of the Fox river, which falls into Lake Michigan. At the mouth of the Ouisconsin river, is Prairie du Chien, where the United States have lately

formed a military establishment, which will no doubt be of great importance to the settlements of this part of the country.

After passing the Ouisconsin river, the Mississippi makes a considerable bend to the eastward, at the extremity of which it meets the northern boundary of the Illinois territory, and then receding westward about 30 miles, receives the waters of Stony river. About 80 or 90 miles below this, the Riviere des Moines falls in from the westward; there is no other river of great note till we reach the Illinois, which falls in from the eastward, a little above the junction of the Mississippi with the Missouri.

The Illinois is a large river, of which the head waters interlock so closely with those falling into Lake Michigan, that it is said canoes have sometimes, in the wet season, passed from the one to the other. It forms a most important feature in the territory to which it gives name; and, at no distant period, there will be extensive and elegant settlements on its banks.

Leaving the Illinois, we descend about 12 miles, and arrive at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri, where we shall stop to take a view of the very important situation around it; previous to which we may just glance at the relative importance of these great rivers.

It was a piece of geographical injustice much to be regretted, which placed the Mississippi before the Missouri, in point of importance; but the case has occurred, and we must make the best of it.

When we view the two rivers on the map, we see at a glance, that the Missouri is the MAIN STREAM, and that the Mississippi is only a tributary branch, equalled

in importance with some, and surpassed by others, flowing into it.

To illustrate this more completely, recourse was had to the following process. By taking 100 miles from the scale of the map on a pair of dividers, and applying it to the respective rivers under review, the result was as follows :

Missouri,	1670
Arkansas,	1100
Red River,	1000
La Platte,	760
Mississippi,	730
Ohio,	700
Kansas,	610
Tennessee,	550
Yellow-stone,	500
White River,	400
Wachitta,	400
Osage River,	360
Cumberland,	300

So then, the Missouri in point of mere length, is double the Mississippi, and receives, before the junction with that river, the waters of a great many tributary streams, one of which, the La Platte, is actually longer than the Mississippi. The Arkansas and Red rivers are both much longer than the Mississippi; and the Ohio, making allowance for its great bends, is also longer; and taken in connection with the Cumberland and Tennessee, is a river of much greater importance. What then must be the aggregate effect of the whole of these waters? It is mighty beyond conception to those who have not beheld it.

From what has been remarked, on these rivers, taken in connection with other circumstances, we may

draw an inference as to the great importance of St. Louis, and the adjacent country. When we view the central situation; the great confluence of the waters; the extent of the prairies; the salubrity of the climate, and the advantages that will result from the mines in its neighbourhood; the mind instinctively looks forward to this place as one of the first consequence in the United States; probably as the future capital of the greatest country that ever the world saw.

Leaving St. Louis, we pass along the Mississippi about 80 miles to Kaskaskia, where the Kaskaskia river, a considerable stream from the eastward, falls in; and below this about 90 miles more, the elegant Ohio river, augmented by its numerous branches, forms a junction with the Mississippi. Here again the mind is arrested by the view of this great confluence of waters; but it is to be observed, that the ground in the neighbourhood is low, and liable to be inundated by the great periodical swell of these rivers.

About 350 miles below the Ohio, the White river falls in from the westward, and this is represented as a most beautiful stream. Its sources and meanders can be traced upon the map; but it may be worthy of notice, in this place to state, on the authority of Mr. Bringier, before referred to, that in the upper part of it, through Devallier's Grant, and to the eastward, it runs for 300 miles through beds of marble, of all the variegated colours in nature; and the adjacent country is indescribably beautiful.

Fourteen miles below the White river, the Arkansas falls in from the westward. This is a very large and important river, having its sources in the mountains above Santa Fé. In exploring the country, Pike

reached its banks about the latitude of 23° west, and ascended to its highest sources; while Lieutenant Wilkinson descended to the Mississippi. The river as exhibited on this map, is more correct than any view of it heretofore given; and from thence its relative importance will at once be seen.

Below the Arkansas river, 190 miles, the Yazoo river falls in from the eastward, and the lands, which formed the subject of the Yazoo speculation, are pointed out on the map. The Big Black river also flows through these lands, and falls into the Mississippi, 63 miles by water, though only 30 in a direct line by land, below the Yazoo. The river now flows through a most interesting country, which will become the seat of great and important settlements, having Natches for a central point; and below it is Loftus Heights and Fort Adams.

A few miles below this, we pass the 31st degree of north latitude, which forms the boundary between the State of Louisiana and the Mississippi Territory; after which the river makes a remarkable bend to the westward, and receives the waters of Red river.

The Red river rises in the mountains, to the eastward of Santa Fé, between north latitude 37° and 38° , and pursuing a general south-east course, makes several remarkable bends, as exhibited on the map; but it receives no very considerable streams until it forms a junction with the Wachitta, and its great mass of waters, a few miles before it reaches the Mississippi.

The junction of this river with the Mississippi is very singular. It would appear that they had been originally separate and distinct waters; the Missis-

issippi passing to the sea by New Orleans; and the Red river through the Atchafalaya. But in one of these numerous bends which the Mississippi has formed, it appears to have broken unto the bed of the Red river, they have formed a temporary junction—they again recede, and resume their original course towards the great reservoir of waters—the ocean.

As the river receives no streams of importance after passing the Atchafalaya, it may be considered as having reached its maximum; and we may view it in its progress from hence to the ocean, as being an average breadth of 800 yards; the depth being about 120 feet, and the velocity about one mile per hour. So constituted, it runs on with majestic sway past St. Francisville, Baton-Rogue, Donaldsonville, Manchac, and, 250 miles below the Atchafalya, reaches New Orleans, where it makes a considerable bend to the south and east.

NEW ORLEANS, is most admirably situated on the north bank of the Mississippi; and now is, and will continue to be, the great depot for the river under review.

The English Turn is a remarkable bend in the river, 16 miles below New Orleans, after passing which, we meet with nothing remarkable till we reach Fort St. Philip, or Plaquemines, distant 54 miles. Nineteen miles below this, the river separates itself into three grand divisions, as represented on the map, viz. the South-east, or Main Pass; the South Pass, and the South-west Pass. Four miles below the forks, on the Main Pass, a stream issues to the north-east, called Pass a la Loutre, and the Main Pass is divided into two parts at the outlet, the one called the North, and

the other the South-east Pass. The South-west Pass is also divided into two parts at the outlet; the western one being called the West Pass. On all these passes there are bars at the outlet, with the water comparatively shallow. The Main Pass has about 13 feet, the South-west Pass 12, the West Pass 9, and the South Pass 8. The course of the river can be traced a considerable way from the shore, when it is finally lost in the mass of waters forming the Gulf of Mexico.

In Mr. Darby's valuable work on Louisiana, before referred to, a calculation is made of the quantity of water discharged by the Mississippi; which being from more accurate data than any heretofore made, we shall transcribe.

In one foot longitudinal section of the river, it is estimated that there is 141,372 cubic feet of water; and the mean velocity being one mile per hour; and there being 5280 feet in a mile, of course the river will discharge 5280 times 141,372, or 746,444,160 cubic feet of water every hour. This being reduced to gallons, makes 4,573,938,000, being upwards of 76 millions of gallons in a minute, and of 1270 thousand gallons in every second of time!

But as it is difficult for the mind to form a correct estimate by figures, where the quantity is very great, we may use another mode. Suppose a trough one mile square and 60 feet deep, the quantity of water discharged by the Mississippi would fill it in an hour. In twenty-four hours it would cover six miles square, or a township, to the depth of 60 feet; and in one year it would cover to the depth of 60 feet, a space larger than New Jersey!

Having now traversed this great river from its

highest source to its outlet, we may take a survey of its magnitude and importance in another point of view.

The *eastern extremity* of the waters of this river, is the head waters of the *Alleghany*, which are situated in Pennsylvania, about 190 miles north-west of Philadelphia.

The *western extremity* is the head waters of Jefferson's river, about 540 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

The *distance* between these two extremities in a direct line, is about 1700 miles.

The *northern extremity* is a branch of the Missouri, in north latitude $50^{\circ} 42'$; 550 miles west by north of the Lake of the Woods.

The *southern extremity* is the South Pass into the Gulf of Mexico; north latitude 29° ; 90 miles below New Orleans.

The distance between these two extremities, in a direct line, is 1680 miles.

The river and its branches spread over nearly fifteen hundred thousand square miles, viz.:

Missouri Territory, $\frac{2}{3}$,	1,060,000
North-west Territory, $\frac{1}{2}$,	73,500
Illinois Territory, the whole,	50,000
Indiana, $\frac{1}{2}$,	32,300
Ohio, $\frac{4}{5}$,	31,200
Pennsylvania, $\frac{1}{3}$,	14,200
New York, $\frac{1}{100}$,	460
Maryland, $\frac{1}{100}$,	110
Virginia, $\frac{2}{3}$,	25,600
North Carolina, $\frac{1}{50}$,	900
South Carolina, $\frac{1}{150}$,	190

1,288,460

	1,288,460
Georgia, $\frac{1}{100}$,	580
Kentucky, the whole,	39,000
Tennessee, the whole,	40,000
Mississippi Territory, $\frac{1}{3}$,	29,660
Louisiana, $\frac{2}{3}$,	32,000
	<hr/>
	1,429,700
	<hr/>

So that the Mississippi and its branches, water considerably above 2-3ds of the whole United States territory; a great portion of it being unsettled, and probably the finest land in the world.

Minerals. Of these there are a great variety and profusion. Iron, limestone, and freestone, abound throughout all the country. Coal is very abundant in the western country; and is found in several districts in the Atlantic states. Lead abounds in the district near St. Louis, where the mines are exceedingly valuable; and probably of great extent. Copper mines exist in several places throughout the country; and it is believed that gold and silver exist in great profusion in Upper Louisiana. Marble is a most abundant article, particularly in Upper Louisiana, where it forms the bed of the White river, already noticed, for 300 miles. The benefit derived from the marble quarries in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, is well known, and the article is abundant in many other places. Quicksilver, zinc, salt-petre and sulphur, exist in considerable quantities. In Upper Louisiana, Mr. Bringier discovered vast quantities of antimony, which may hereafter be an article of great value,

and the whole western country abounds with salt springs.*

Soil. The soil in such a great extent of country must be very various. On the Atlantic coast, to the north and east, it is stony, and towards the south, sandy; but in both cases it is interspersed with a great deal of alluvial land. Towards the mountains the soil improves, and there are many situations extremely fertile. On the mountains the soil is light and thin, but rich in the valleys. Beyond the mountains in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, there are vast tracts of land uncommonly rich and fertile. Towards the south-western parts of the Missouri Territory, the soil is light, thin, and sandy. The mountainous region to the north-west is pretty similar to the Alleghany Mountains, but the hills are much more lofty, and the soil more variable. Beyond these mountains, there is much good soil all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

Produce. The produce consists of every variety in the world, wheat, maize, (or Indian corn) oats, barley, and other grain; with apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, plums, and other fruit; and a vast

* On this subject we will probably soon be supplied with much valuable information. Mr. William M'Clure, well known for his attachment to geological science, is now on a tour to the western country; and it is to be hoped the result of his researches will be published. In many of the counties in England, the surveys are as complete below the ground as above it; and in some of them the mines are more valuable than the farms. That there is a hidden store of treasure of immense value within the United States territory, there is no doubt; and a systematic plan for exploring the country, and bringing it into view, would probably be attended with the most beneficial result.

variety of vegetables are produced all over the country. Lemons, oranges, and some tropical fruits are raised in Louisiana and some of the other southern countries. Hops, flax, and hemp, are very abundant. Tobacco is an article of extensive cultivation in Virginia, Maryland, and other places. Cotton is a staple commodity in the southern states. Indigo is produced in Louisiana, and sugar has become an article of extensive cultivation in that country, and in some places along the Atlantic coast.

The northern and eastern states, and the mountains in the interior, are fine grazing countries, producing vast quantities of cattle and sheep, and butter and cheese in abundance. Sheep are multiplying very fast all over the country; and the Merino breed having been introduced, thrive as well as they do in Spain.

The horses for draught and for the saddle, are very abundant; and generally excellent; particularly in Pennsylvania. Other domestic animals are very plenty, as asses, goats, hogs and dogs.

Of tame fowl, there are turkeys, geese, ducks, common poultry, pigeons, peacocks, and guinea fowls.

The wild animals are numerous. The mammoth, the largest of all the four-footed tribe, formerly an inhabitant of this country, is now extinct, though many specimens of its remains are to be found in the United States.* Among those in existence at present may be enumerated the bison, or wild ox, moose, deer, bear, wolf, fox, lynx, panther, weasel, ermine, martin, mink, otter, opossum, hare, squirrel, mouse, bat, rat,

* An entire skeleton of the mammoth, well worth the attention of the curious, is to be seen in Peale's museum, Philadelphia.

beaver, seal, &c. The game and wild fowl peculiar to the country are turkeys, pheasants, partridges, wood-cocks, snipes, wild swans, wild geese, wild ducks, pigeons, teal, plovers, widgeons, rail, &c. The other birds are eagles, hawks, vultures, turkey-buzzards, starlings, blue birds, red birds, humming birds, &c.*

Of fishes, there are the whale, dolphin, porpoise, grampus, skate, shark, sturgeon, cod, flounder, perch, whiting, salmon, trout, roach, shad, drum, black fish, and a great variety of others, with which the seas and interior lakes and rivers abound.

There is such a profusion of natural timber all over the United States, that the bare enumeration of the various kinds of trees would swell this work beyond its limits; a few of the most useful kinds may be noticed: elm, cherry, locust, oak, beech, pine, cedar, cypress, willow, hickory, ash, walnut, chesnut, birch, maple, &c.

The climate in such an extent of country must be very various. In the north-east the winters are very cold and the summers hot, varying as you proceed to the southward. In the south-east, and along the Gulf of Mexico, the summers are very hot, and the winters mild and pleasant. Among the mountains it is cold towards the north, and temperate in the south.

Beyond the mountains, in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, the country enjoys generally a temperate and delightful climate, until we approach the Rocky Mountains, when it becomes subject

* A most elegant description of the birds of the United States, with representations coloured from the life, is to be found in the *American Ornithology*, by the late ingenious Alexander Wilson.

to great extremes, the winters being very cold. Many of these mountains are constantly covered with snow, so that the climate must necessarily be cold here. To the westward of these mountains there is a great change on the climate, until we reach the shores of the Pacific, where it is pretty similar to the western parts of Europe. The prevailing winds are from the westward, and blowing over such an expanse of water, they fan and cool the air in summer, and in winter, being loaded with vapour, they deluge the country with frequent rain.

Settlement and Progress of Society. The first settlement of the United States took place in 1610, from which time they continued as British colonies until 1776, when they were declared to be INDEPENDENT STATES; at which period the states amounted to thirteen, containing about three millions of inhabitants. Since that time they have increased in an astonishing degree, and now amount to nineteen states, and five territories, containing, by the census of 1810, 7,239,903 inhabitants. About 253,400 may be added as the annual increase since.

The progress of agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, is even more remarkable than that of the population. At the period of the revolution the settlements were almost wholly confined to the eastward of the mountains, and principally along the sea board, depending on Britain for manufactures, and many of the necessaries of life. The settlements now extend across the Mississippi, the interior being studded with towns, villages, and farm houses; and abounding with saw and grist mills, fulling mills, carding and roving machines, paper mills, cotton mills, iron founderies

and forges, tan works, glass works, in such profusion, and increasing so rapidly, that the internal manufactures will soon be equal, not only to a supply of the demand at home, but it is probable that vast quantities of cotton yarn and cloth, and of hemp manufactures, will be exported. The estimated amount of manufactures in 1810, was 120,000,000 dollars. The increase since that time has been so great, that they may be now estimated at upwards of 200,000,000. The United States has heretofore exported flour, ashes, cotton, timber, fish, tar, turpentine, &c. In 1812, the amount was 45,294,043 dollars. They have imported dry goods, groceries, tea, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, &c. In 1812 the amount of the imports was nearly equal to the exports. The state of commerce is rapidly changing from external to internal trade.

Government and Laws. The government of the United States is a federal republic. Each state has a constitution for the management of its internal affairs; and they are all formed into one bond of union by the **FEDERAL CONSTITUTION**. By it the legislative power is vested in a congress of delegates from the several states, divided into two distinct bodies, styled the *Senate and House of Representatives*. The members of the house of representatives are elected every two years by the people, and the senators are elected every six years by the state legislatures. The executive power is vested in a *President*, chosen every four years, by a number of delegates in each state, appointed in such manner as the state legislatures may direct, and equal to the number of members which they respectively send to both branches of congress.

Freedom of speech, and of the press, is for ever guaranteed by the constitution.

All the inhabitants are equal in the eye of the law. They must all bear arms, or pay an equivalent, and all are equally interested in the defence of the country.

Trial by jury is to be preserved inviolate.

A republican form of government is guaranteed to all the states, and hereditary titles and distinctions prohibited.

Religion. No law shall ever be passed to establish any particular form of religion, or to prevent the free exercise of religion; and no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

Education and the improvement of the mind, are generally well attended to, throughout the United States.

The several states and territories are exhibited on the map; and the following table shows the area, extent, population, chief towns, and other essential particulars.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

States and Territories.	Medium.		Area Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion last Census.	Seat of Government.	Memb. to Con- gress.
	Length N. & S.	Breadth E. & W.				
Maine }	216	162	31,750	228,705	Portland }	20
Massachusetts }	70	140	8,500	472,040	Boston }	
New Hampshire	160	70	8,500	214,460	Concord	6
Vermont	152	60	8,700	217,895	Montpelier	6
Rhode Island	48	42	1,500	76,931	Providence	2
Connecticut	50	80	4,000	261,942	Hartford	7
New York	198	256	46,000	959,049	Albany	27
New Jersey	138	50	6,600	245,562	Trenton	6
Pennsylvania	153	273	42,500	810,091	Harrisburg	23
Delaware	90	25	1,700	72,674	Dover	2
Maryland	108	198	10,800	380,546	Annapolis	9
Virginia	220	370	64,000	974,622	Richmond	23
Ohio	204	210	39,000	230,760	Chillicothe	6
Kentucky	138	300	39,000	406,511	Frankfort	10
Tennessee	102	420	40,000	261,727	Nashville	6
North Carolina	120	345	45,000	555,500	Raleigh	13
South Carolina	162	216	28,700	415,115	Columbia	9
Georgia	300	240	58,000	252,433	Milledgeville	6
Louisiana	240	210	48,000	76,556	New Orleans	1
Indiana	240	138	34,000	24,520	Corydon*	0
Dist. of Columbia	10	10	100	24,023	Washington	0
Mississippi Territory	312	324	89,000	40,352	Natches	0
Illinois Territory	306	210	50,000	12,282	Kaskaskia	0
Michigan Territory	234	138	27,000	4,762	Detroit	0
North-west Territory	360	456	147,000			
Missouri Territory	1380	1680	1,580,000	20,845	St. Louis	0
			2,459,350	7,239,903		182
Each State sends two Senators						36
Total legislature						218

* Indiana is about to be constituted into a state, when it will send two senators and one representative.

Having now taken a general view of the United States territory; which, being perused in connection with the map, will, it is hoped, enable the reader to form a correct opinion as to the extent and importance of the country; we shall close this article by a view of the Public Lands of the United States, and of the plan that has been devised for the disposal of them.

The Public Lands of the United States originally consisted, with some exceptions to be noticed hereafter,

of the whole of the country north and west of the Ohio, to the Mississippi; and of a considerable portion south of Tennessee and west of Georgia, to that river. These countries are now subdivided into states and territories, as exhibited on the map, and consist of the states of Ohio and Indiana; and the Michigan, Illinois, North-west, and Mississippi territories.

The purchase of Louisiana, has added an amazing extent of territory to the general fund.

To enable the reader the more easily to trace the subject, we shall take a short view of the present state of the public lands, in the several states and territories. It is a matter of great public interest, not only to the present citizens of the United States, but to the world at large, for all the inhabitants of the world may avail themselves of whatever advantages may result from it. By the benevolent policy of the United States, the right hand of fellowship is held out to all mankind. Whoever arrives in the country for permanent settlement, can become a citizen within five years after his arrival,* and be entitled to partake in all the bless-

* As many persons have been disappointed in their expectations of becoming citizens, at the time they wished, it may not be improper in this place to give an abstract of the law upon the subject. The act was passed on the 14th April, 1802, and will be found at large in Vol. 6, p. 74, of the Laws of the United States; or Graydon's Abridgment, vol. 1, p. 309, under the head *Naturalization*.

The first step necessary to be taken in virtue of this act, is to make a registry of *the intention* to become a citizen, and obtain a certificate thereof. This can be done in the District Court, where the person arrives, and the Clerk of the Court is entitled to charge fifty cents for the Register, and fifty cents more for the Certificate.

This preliminary step is absolutely necessary, for it is expressly declared, that "such certificate shall be exhibited to the court

ings that this chosen country and its excellent institutions can afford.

In the State of Ohio, the United States hold the whole of the unsold lands, with the exception of the *Connecticut Reservation*, on Lake Erie; the *Virginia*

by every alien who may arrive in the United States, after the passing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, *as evidence of the time of his arrival in the United States.*" As it is obvious from hence, that in terms of this, no person can be admitted a citizen sooner than five years, after making this report, those who wish to avail themselves of the inestimable privilege of becoming a citizen of the United States, should not delay the report a single day.

The next step necessary, is to make oath or affirmation, that it is *bona fide* the intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce allegiance to every foreign power. This oath or affirmation can be made before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court, of some one of the states, or the territorial districts of the United States; or a circuit or district court of the United States; and must be done *three years at least*, before the person can be admitted. The best plan is, for the person making application, to make the oath or affirmation at the same time that he makes the declaration of his intention; and in this way no time will be lost.

The foregoing steps being taken, the person is entitled at the end of *five years* from the date of the registry of his intention; (having taken the oath within the time prescribed by law) to claim the right of citizenship. This is obtained from any of the courts aforesaid; but before it is granted, the court must be satisfied that the person has resided *five years at least* in the United States, (and mark well, that the only legal proof is the record of registry aforesaid) and one year at least, in the state or territory where such court is held. They must also be satisfied, "that he has behaved as a man of good moral character, that he is *attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States*; and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." He must also declare on oath or affirmation, that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and that he renounces allegiance to every foreign power.

Military Lands, between the Scioto and Little Miami, and the *North-west Section*, where the Indian title is not yet extinguished, and of which the United States hold the pre-emption right.*

In Indiana, the United States hold all the unsold lands below the Indian boundary line, exhibited on the map; and they hold the *pre-emption right* of all above it.

In the Illinois Territory, they hold all the unsold lands beyond the Indian boundaries, as exhibited on the map; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

In the Michigan Territory, they hold all the unsold lands within the Indian boundary line, marked on the map; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

In the North-West Territory, they hold all the unsold lands ceded by the Sac and Fox Indians; and the pre-emption right of all the rest, except that space marked *Carver's Grant*; which is claimed by Captain Carver's successors.

In the Mississippi Territory, they hold all the lands within the Indian boundary line in the south, and a considerable portion in the northern part; and they hold the pre-emption right to all the remainder.

In the State of Louisiana, they hold a very considerable portion of lands; and in the Missouri territory they hold the whole of the unsold lands, with the exception of those grants made by the Court of Spain, before they obtained the sovereignty. These are marked on the map, so far as information has been obtained, and consist of Devallier's Grant, Bastrop's Claim, Maisonrouge's Grant, and Bringier's Grant.

It may be remarked here, that the Court of Spain

* The pre-emption right is the exclusive right to purchase from the Indians.

never recognized the Indian claims to any part of the country, and in truth this decision seems to be dictated, at least in part, by justice and sound policy. The Indians are certainly entitled to their fair proportion of the country, according to their numbers; but let it be remembered, that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," and that it is the duty of man to "subdue it," and to "be fruitful and multiply and replenish it." From the policy heretofore pursued by the United States, we may be very certain that the Indian rights will be duly regarded; but it certainly never was intended by providence, that two or three hundred men should claim and hold waste a space capable of supporting millions. The right which man has to appropriate any portion of the earth to his exclusive use, arises entirely from his having expended labour in its improvement. As population and power overspread the land, the Indians must of necessity betake themselves to agriculture and virtuous industry. It is the interest of both the white and red children that it should be so, and this doctrine cannot be too frequently or too strongly enforced.

In estimating the resources of the country in 1808, with a view to the execution of a plan for its internal improvement, it was stated in the report of the then secretary of the treasury, that, "Exclusively of Louisiana, the general government possessed in trust for the people of the United States, about 100 millions of acres fit for cultivation, north of the river Ohio, and near 50 millions south of the state of Tennessee." Although considerable sales have been made since that time, yet there has also been considerable acquisitions by purchase from the Indians, so that the aggregate quantity is not diminished.

There is at least one hundred and fifty millions of acres of excellent land belonging to the public, east of the Mississippi; and, without carrying our speculations far forward, we may reckon that as much more will soon be surveyed, and ready for sale and settlement, beyond the Mississippi. Here then, to say nothing of the more remote part of the country—here is three hundred millions of acres of land, fit for cultivation, the property of the government, in trust for the people of the United States; in one of the finest climates—watered by the noblest rivers, and possessing natural advantages second to no country in the world.

In animadverting on this subject, the secretary of the treasury, in his report before quoted, states, “*For the disposition of these lands, a plan has been adopted, calculated to enable every industrious citizen to become a freeholder, to secure indisputable titles to the purchasers, to obtain a national revenue, AND ABOVE ALL TO SUPPRESS MONOPOLY.*” The plan is this: Before the lands are sold, they are all surveyed, and subdivided into *townships* and *sections*. Each township is six miles square, and it is subdivided into sections of one mile square. Each section therefore contains 640 acres; and a township being 36 square miles, contains 23,040 acres. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36; and number 16 being near the centre, is uniformly destined for the support of a school, for the use of the township; and the three adjacent sections are reserved for the use of the United States, to be sold at a future period, as congress may determine.

A convenient number of townships, between two parallel lines, running north and south, is called a

range, and a convenient number of ranges is erected into a district, where an office, called a "Land Office," is situated for the disposal of the public lands in the district.

In this office are deposited the surveys of the lands, together with the field notes, which designate their quality, &c. and these are open to the inspection of the public. The smallest quantity that can be sold in these offices is a quarter of a section, 160 acres; and the price is limited to two dollars per acre, payable one-fourth in cash; and the remainder by instalments in the course of four years. If the whole is paid in cash, the price is one dollar sixty-four cents per acre.

These land offices are distributed as follows: viz.: In Ohio, at Wooster, Steubenville, Marietta, Zanesville, Chilicothe, and Cincinnati. In Indiana, at Jeffersonville and Vincennes. In the Michigan Territory, at Detroit. In the Illinois Territory, at Shawnee Town, Kaskaskia, and Edwardsville. In the Missouri Territory, at St. Louis. In Louisiana, at New Orleans and Opelousas. In the Mississippi Territory, at Washington, near Natches, St. Stephens, east of Pearl river, and Huntsville, Madison county.

Each office is under the direction of a Register, and the payments are made to another officer, entitled the Receiver; the whole is under the directions of the Surveyor General, who makes periodical returns to the Commissioner of the Land Office, at Washington.

In the land office at Washington, all the surveys and records of the public lands are deposited—all titles are issued from thence, and are signed by the President of the United States.

Such is the system!—Now mark its effects.—

Every industrious citizen of the United States, has the power to become a freeholder, on paying the small sum of eighty dollars, being the first instalment on the purchase of a quarter of a section of land; and though he should not have another shilling in the world, he can easily clear as much from the land, as will pay the remaining instalments before they become due. This is merely taking the result of the system on the smallest scale for illustration. A farmer with an industrious family, may become the proprietor of a whole section, or more; and the land being *purely his own*, there is no setting limits to his prosperity. No proud tyrant can lord it over him.—He has no rent to pay—no game laws—nor timber laws—nor fishing laws to dread.—He has no taxes to pay except his *equal share* for the support of the civil government of the country, which is but a trifle.—He has no excise laws to oppress and harass him.—He can neither be gauged nor supervised.—He has no poor rates to pay; for he dwells in a country where government interposes not its greedy hand, to snatch the cup of industry from the lips of the feeble.—He has no tythes to pay, for there are no hireling priests in the community of which he is a member.

Such are the blessings enjoyed by the American farmer. It might look invidious to compare it with the same class of society elsewhere.—It is sufficient to say, that here this class—one of the most valuable in every community,—are prosperous and happy—and from a view of the whole subject, we are inclined to believe, that this is secured for ages to come. May the Almighty Father of the human race, pour down his choicest blessings upon the heads of those who planned, and carried into effect, such a benevolent system.

SECTION III.

View of the United States, Geographically arranged into States and Territories; with Topographical Tables of the Counties, Townships and Population; and a complete list of the Post-Offices in the several districts.

☞ It may be proper to remark here that the object of this work is not to give Geographical details; but to present a view of the subject as an accompaniment to the map. We have treated as amply of the United States, in general, as the limits prescribed for the work would admit of, so as this chapter might be condensed into the bare outlines of the geographical features of the particular sections of the Country; which with the Statistical Tables will render it peculiarly useful as a general book of reference, not only as an accompaniment to this map, but for all maps of the United States, or any part of them.

MAINE.

Situation. Between $43^{\circ} 5'$ and $47^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat. and $5^{\circ} 55'$ and 10° E. long.

Boundaries. On the north and north west Lower Canada. South east, Atlantic Ocean. East, New-Brunswick. West, New Hampshire.

Extent. From north to south about 216 miles. From east to west, 162.

Area. About 31,750 square miles, or 19,720,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Hilly, but not mountainous. The coast indented with bays, and abounding with excellent harbours.

Rivers. St. John's, St. Croix, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, &c.

Minerals. Iron, copperas, sulphur, and ochres.

Soil. On the sea coast, stony and barren. In the interior, pretty fertile.

Produce. Grain, grass, &c.

Climate. Summers short, but agreeable. Autumns, clear and healthy. Winters, long and severe. Spring, hardly any.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Cumberland	24	42,831	PORTLAND	7,169
Hancock	76	30,031	Castine	1,036
Kennebeck	33	32,564	Hallowell	2,068
Lincoln	36	42,992	Wiscasset	2,083
Oxford	37	17,630	Paris	
Somerset	37	12,910	Norridgewock	'880
Washington	24	7,870	Machias	1,570
York	21	41,877	York	3,046
8	288	228,705		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Albany	Oxford		Castine	Hancock	730
Alfred	York	565	Chandler-	} Washington	803
Alna	Lincoln	639	ville see		
Anson	Somerset	691	Jonesboro	Kennebeck	664
Augusta	Kennebeck	638	Chesterville	Kennebeck	663
Baldwin	Cumberland	609	Clinton		
Ballston see }			Colledge-	}	}
Whitfield }			town see		
Bangor	Hancock	731	Dixmont	} Washington	793
Bath	Lincoln	615	Columbia		
Belfast	Hancock	695	Cornish	York	586
Berwick	York	544	Davistown	}	}
Bethel	Oxford		see Mont-		
Biddeford }			ville	} Washington	841
see Saco }			Denneysville		
Blue Hill	Hancock	730	Dixmont or	} Hancock	693
Booth Bay	Lincoln	639	Colledge		
Bowdoin	Lincoln	617	town	} York	551
Bowdoinham	Lincoln	619	Doughthy's		
Brewer	Hancock	722	Falls	Lincoln	639
Bridgeton	Cumberland	625	Dresden	} Hancock	684
Bristol	Lincoln	651	Duck Trap		
Brownfield	York	620	see Lincoln-	} Washington	815
Brunswick	Cumberland	608	ville		
Buckfield	Oxford	651	East Falls of	} Washington	859
Buckstown	Hancock	713	Machias		
Buxton	York	585	Eastport	Hancock	736
Calais or }	} Washington	869	Eddington	Lincoln	633
Scodic Falls }			Edgecombe	Hancock	745
Camden	Lincoln	676	Ellsworth	Kennebeck	673
Canaan	Kennebeck	672	Fairfax		

Fairfield	Kennebeck	660	Narraguagus	Washington	775
Farmington	Kennebeck	676	New Casco	Cumberland	667
Fayette			New Castle	Lincoln	640
Frankfort	Hancock	719	Newfield	York	574
Freeport	Cumberland	598	New Gloucester	Cumberland	604
Friendship	Lincoln	673	New Mil-	} Lincoln	639
Fryeburg	Oxford	627	ford see		
Gardner	Kennebeck	632	Alna	} Kennebeck	669
Georgetown	Lincoln	621	New Sharon		
Gorham	Cumberland	590	Norridgewock	Kennebeck	679
Gouldsboro	Hancock	764	Northport	Hancock	690
Gray	Cumberland	597	North Yar-	} Cumberland	592
Greene	Kennebeck	620	mouth		
Hallowell	Kennebeck	636	Norway	Cumberland	638
Hampden	Hancock	725	Orrington	Hancock	725
Harlem	Kennebeck	660	Palermo	Lincoln	661
Hartford	Oxford	665	Paris	Oxford	643
Hebron	Cumberland	628	Parsonsfield	York	582
Hiram	York	615	Pejeproot	Cumberland	
Hollis or	} York	583	Penobscot	Hancock	
Philipsburg			Phillips-	} Kennebeck	647
Jackson	Hancock		burg see		
Jay	Oxford		Hollis	} Cumberland	613
Jefferson	Kennebeck	646	Pittston		
Jonesboro	} Washington	803	Poland see	} Cumberland	580
or Chan-			Minot		
dlersville	York	555	Poland	Cumberland	701
Kennebeck	York	530	Portland	Hancock	606
Kittery	York	560	Prospect	Kennebeck	652
Lebanon	Lincoln	614	Raymond	Washington	857
Lewistown	York	596	Readfield	Oxford	
Limerick	York	588	Robbinston	Cumberland	587
Limington	Hancock		Rumford	} York	565
Lincoln			Sacarappa		
Lincolnvill	} Hancock	684	Saco or Bid-	} York	559
or Duck			deford		
Trap	Lincoln	628	Sandford	Cumberland	571
Litchfield	Oxford	671	Scarboro	} Hancock	568
Livermore	York	630	Scodic Falls		
Lovel	Washington	812	see Calais	} York	602
Machias	Cumberland	613	Sedgewick		
Minot or	Kennebeck	630	Shapleigh	Lincoln	647
Poland			Sheepscot	Kennebeck	
Monmouth			Sidney	} Skouhegan	
Montville or	Lincoln	670	Falls see		
Davistown			Canaan		
Mount Vernon	Kennebeck	655			

Standish	Cumberland	597	Waterford	York	633
Steuben	Washington	773	Waterville	} Kennebeck	656
Sullivan	Hancock	761	or Winslow		
Sumner	Oxford	659	Wayne	Kennebeck	658
Surry	Hancock	739	Wells	York	545
Thomaston	Lincoln	666	Whitefield	} Lincoln	649
Trenton	Hancock	751	or Ball-		
Turner	Oxford	625	town		
Union	Lincoln	633	Wilton	Kennebeck	
Unity	Kennebeck	683	Windham	Cumberland	598
Vassalboro	Kennebeck	652	Winslow	Kennebeck	658
Vienna	Kennebeck	661	Winthrop	Kennebeck	636
Waldoboro	Lincoln	652	Wiscasset	Lincoln	629
Warren	Lincoln	660	Woolwich	Lincoln	620
Waterboro	York	576	York	York	535

MASSACHUSETTS.

Situation. Between $41^{\circ} 13'$ and $42^{\circ} 52'$ N. lat. and $3^{\circ} 20'$ and $6^{\circ} 55'$ E. long.

Boundaries. On the north, New Hampshire and Vermont. South, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Atlantic Ocean. East, Atlantic Ocean. West, New York.

Extent. From north to south 70 miles. From east to west 140 miles.

Area. 8500 miles, or 5,440,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Strikingly diversified. The coast indented with bays, and studded with islands. Middle, agreeably uneven. On the west, mountainous.

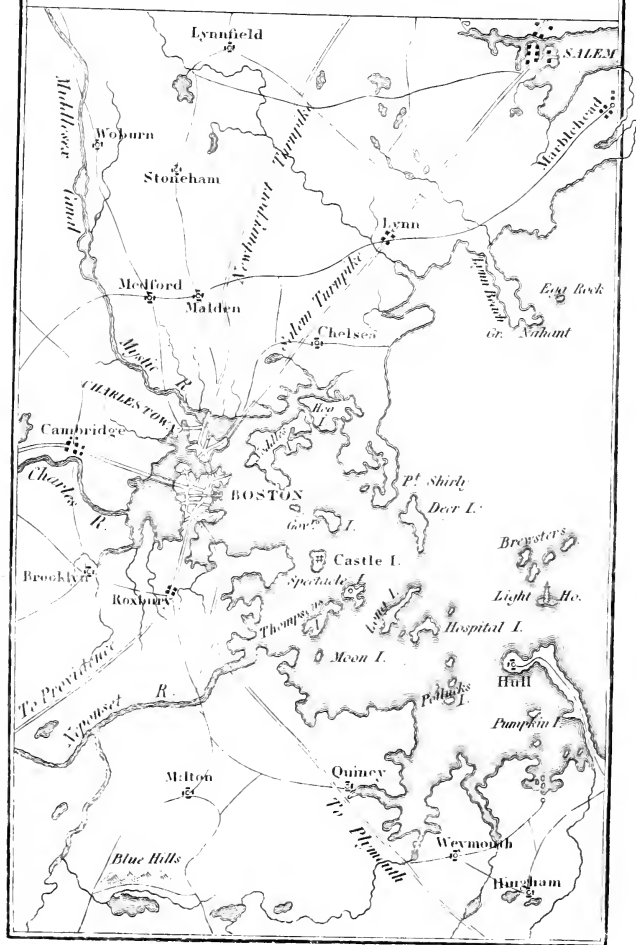
Rivers. Connecticut, Merrimack, &c.

Soil. Various. On the coast sandy and rocky, improving in the interior. Among the mountains, adapted to grazing.

Produce. Corn, rye, barley, oats, grass, fruit, flax, hemp, and some wheat.

Climate. Salubrious and healthy. Winters long and severe. Springs, short. Summer and autumn, delightful.

BOSTON and ADJACENT COUNTRY.



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TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Barnstable	14	22,211	Barnstable	
Berkshire	32	35,907	Stockbridge	1,261
Bristol	16	37,168	Taunton	
Duke's	3	3,290	Edgerton	1,365
Essex	23	71,888	{ Salem	12,612
			{ Newbury Port	1,634
* Franklin				
* Hampden				
Hampshire	64	76,275	Springfield	2,767
Middlesex	44	52,789	Concord	1,633
Nantucket	1	6,807	Sherburne	
Norfolk	22	31,245	Dedham	2,172
Plymouth	18	35,169	Plymouth	4,228
Suffolk	2	34,381	Boston	33,250
Worcester	51	64,910	Worcester	2,577
14	290	472,040		

* Laid out since last Census.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Abington	Plymouth	474	Boylestown	Worcester	425
Acton	Middlesex	458	Boxford	Essex	490
Adams	Berkshire	403	Bradford	Essex	495
Agawam	Hampden		Brewster	Barnstable	517
Amherst	Hampshire	397	Bridgewater	Plymouth	468
Andover	Essex	490	Brimfield	Hampshire	375
Ashburnham	Worcester	462	Brookfield	Worcester	399
Ashby	Middlesex	484	Burlington	Middlesex	477
Ashfield	Franklin		Cambridge	Middlesex	514
Assonet	Bristol	449	Canton	Norfolk	470
Athol	Worcester	456	Carver	Plymouth	460
Attleborough	Plymouth	431	Charlemont	Hampshire	425
Barnardstown	Franklin	416	Charleston	Worcester	463
Barnstable	Barnstable	503	Charlton	Worcester	390
Barre	Worcester	440	Chatham	Barnstable	527
Becket	Berkshire	387	Chelmsford	Middlesex	485
Belchertown	Hampshire	404	Cheshire	Berkshire	404
Berkley	Plymouth	480	Chester	Hampshire	392
Bethlehem	}		Chesterfield	Hampshire	
see Otis			Cohasset	Norfolk	483
Beverly	Essex	479	Coleraine	Franklin	423
Billerica	Middlesex	479	Concord	Middlesex	465
Blandford	Hampshire	381	Conway	Franklin	
Bolton	Worcester	449	Dalton	Berkshire	289
Boston	Suffolk	461	Dartmouth	Bristol	451

Dedham	Norfolk	451	Lamb's	}		
Deerfield	Hampshire	406	Tavern	}		
Dennis	Barnstable	511	Lancaster		Worcester	438
Deighton	Bristol	445	Lanesboro		Berkshire	388
Douglass	Worcester		Lee		Berkshire	381
Dracut	Middlesex	489	Leicester		Worcester	412
Dudley	Worcester	390	Lenot		Berkshire	376
Duxbury	Plymouth	500	Leominster		Worcester	446
Eastham	Barnstable	538	Lexington		Middlesex	472
Easton No. 1	Bristol	460	Littleton		Middlesex	474
Easton " 2	Bristol	461	Long Meadow		Hampshire	364
East Sudbury	Middlesex	446	Lunenburg		Worcester	452
Edgartown	Dukes	528	Lynn		Essex	471
Factory	Hampden		Manchester		Essex	486
Falmouth	Barnstable	509	Marblehead		Essex	481
Feedinghills	Hampshire	364	Marlboro		Middlesex	435
Fitchburg	Worcester	450	Marshfield		Plymouth	495
Foxboro	Norfolk	437	Medfield		Norfolk	434
Framingham	Middlesex	425	Medford		Middlesex	465
Freetown	Bristol	471	Medway		Norfolk	426
Gerry	Worcester		Mendon		Worcester	
Gloucester	Essex	493	Methuen		Essex	484
Grafton	Worcester	409	Middleboro		Plymouth	454
Granville	Hampshire	370	Middlefield		Hampshire	409
Great Bar-	} Berkshire	362	Middle	}	Hampshire	363
rington			Granville			
Greenfield	Hampshire	409	Milford		Worcester	
Greenwich	Hampshire	410	Milton		Norfolk	468
Groton	Middlesex	481	Monson		Hampden	
Hadley	Hampshire	391	Montague		Franklin	
Halifax	Plymouth		Nantucket		Nantucket	547
Hamilton	Essex	486	New-Bedford		Bristol	461
Hancock	Berkshire		Newburyport		Essex	501
Hanover	Plymouth	477	New Marlboro		Berkshire	404
Hardwick	Worcester	416	New Salem		Franklin	452
Harvard	Worcester	443	Newtown	}	Middlesex	
Harwich	Barnstable	522	Lower Falls			
Hatfield	Hampshire	393	North Adams		Berkshire	408
Haverhill	Essex	500	Northampton		Hampshire	388
Hingham	Plymouth	477	Northboro		Worcester	429
Hinsdale	Berkshire	408	Northfield		Hampshire	417
Holden	Worcester	425	Oakham		Worcester	425
Holmes'Hole	Dukes	519	Orleans		Barnstable	535
Hubbards-	} Worcester	438	Otis or	}	Berkshire	382
town			Bethlehem			
Ipswich	Essex	490	Oxford		Worcester	396
Kingston	Plymouth	487	Palmer		Hampshire	385

Patucket	}	Middlesex	486	Tolland or	}	Hampshire	380
Bridge				West Gran-			
Pelham		Hampshire	406	ville			
Petersham		Worcester	448	Topsfield		Essex	485
Pittsfield		Berkshire	383	Townsend		Middlesex	489
Plymouth		Plymouth	467	Troy		Bristol	463
Plympton		Plymouth	459	Truro		Barnstable	554
Princeton		Worcester	433	Tyngsboro		Middlesex	491
Provincetown		Barnstable	562	Uxbridge		Worcester	404
Quincy		Norfolk	469	Walpole		Norfolk	443
Randolph		Norfolk	475	Wareham		Plymouth	478
Reading		Middlesex	471	Warwick		Hampshire	469
Rehoboth		Bristol	433	Watertown		Middlesex	456
Richmond		Berkshire	395	Wellfleet		Barnstable	546
Rochester		Plymouth	471	Wenham		Essex	484
Rowley		Essex	494	Westboro		Worcester	415
Royalton		Worcester	428	West	}	Worcester	425
Rutland		Worcester	430	Boylestown			
Salem		Essex	477	West	}		
Salisbury		Essex	504	Bridge-		Plymouth	464
Sandisfield		Berkshire	370	water			
Sandwich		Barnstable	491	West	}	Worcester	397
Scituate		Plymouth	488	Brookfield			
Sheffield		Berkshire	356	West Cam-	}	Middlesex	468
Shirley		Middlesex	480	bridge			
Shrewsbury		Worcester	424	Western		Worcester	392
Somerset		Bristol	441	Westfield		Hampshire	370
Southboro'		Worcester	420	Westford		Middlesex	477
SouthBrim-	}			Westminster		Worcester	455
field				Weston		Middlesex	449
South Hadley		Hampshire	382	West Port		Plymouth	448
Southwick		Hampshire	395	West Port		Bristol	446
Spencer		Worcester	406	West	}	Hampshire	364
Springfield		Hampshire	369	Springfield			
Sterling		Worcester	430	West	}	Berkshire	366
Stockbridge		Berkshire	370	Stock-			
Stoughton		Norfolk		bridge			
Stow		Middlesex	456	Weymouth		Norfolk	471
Sturbridge		Worcester	380	Whatley		Franklin	
Sunderland		Franklin		Williamstown		Berkshire	403
Sutton		Worcester	403	Winchendon		Worcester	452
Swansey		Bristol	436	Woburn		Middlesex	471
Telley's X	}			Worcester		Worcester	418
Roads		Hampshire	387	Worthington		Hampshire	398
Taunton		Bristol	452	Wrenthem		Norfolk	420
Templeton		Worcester	445	Yarmouth		Barnstable	507
Tewksbury		Middlesex	483				

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Situation. Between $42^{\circ} 42'$ and $45^{\circ} 13'$ north lat. and $4^{\circ} 23'$ and $6^{\circ} 10'$ east long.

Boundaries. On the north, Lower Canada. South, Massachusetts. East, District of Maine and Atlantic Ocean. West, Vermont.

Extent. From north to south, 160 miles; from east to west, 70 miles.

Area. 8500 square miles, or 5,440,000 acres.

Face of the Country. On the sea coast, level; in the interior and northern part, mountainous. The White Mountains in this state, computed at from 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest land in the United States.

Rivers. Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, and Androscoggin.

Minerals. Iron, ochres, isinglass, crystals, sulphur, free-stone, lead, black-lead, and copper.

Soil. Towards the sea coast, sandy; mountains poor, but rich valleys among them.

Produce. Grain, grass, and fruit.

Climate. Healthy. Winters long and severe. Summers, sometimes very warm.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Cheshire	35	40,988	Keene tp.	1646
Coos	24	3,991	Lancaster tp.	717
Grafton	35	28,462	Haverhill tp.	1,105
Hillsborough	42	49,249	Amherst tp.	1,554
Rockingham	46	50,175	{ Concord tp.	2,393
			{ Portsmouth	6,934
			{ Exeter tp.	1,759
			Dover tp.	2,288
Strafford	31	41,595		
6	213	214,460		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Ackworth	Cheshire	469	Andover	Hillsboro	528
Alstead	Cheshire	460	Antrim	Hillsboro	472
Amherst	Hillsboro	488	Atkinson	Rockingham	506

Barnstead	Strafford	563	Henicar	Hillsboro	498
Barrington	Strafford	543	Hillsboro	Hillsboro	490
Bartlett	Coos	610	Hinsdale	Chester	
Bath	Grafton	538	Holderness	Strafford	564
Boscowan	Hillsboro	521	Hopkinton	Hillsboro	505
Bradford	Hillsboro	522	Isle-Hook-	} Hillsboro	504
Brentwood	Rockingham		ett-Falls		
Canaan	Grafton	516	Jaffray	Cheshire	463
Candia	Rockingham		Jefferson	Coos	582
Canterbury	Rockingham	522	Keene	Cheshire	488
Centre Har-	} Strafford	602	Kingston	Rockingham	512
bour			Lancaster	Coos	572
Charleston	Cheshire	462	Landaff	Grafton	535
Chester	Rockingham	514	Lebanon	Grafton	503
Chesterfield	Cheshire	438	Leinster	Cheshire	475
Claremont	Cheshire	466	Litchfield	Hillsboro	496
Cockburn	Grafton	586	Littleton	Grafton	556
Columbia	Coos		Londonderry	Rockingham	506
Concord	Rockingham	513	Loudon	Rockingham	523
Conway	Strafford	622	Lower Gil-	} Strafford	
Cornish	Cheshire	548	manton		
Dalton	Coos	564	Lyman	Grafton	543
Dearing	Hillsboro	482	Lyme	Grafton	410
Deerfield	Rockingham	543	Meredith	Strafford	539
Dover	Strafford	533	Moltonboro	Strafford	597
Dunstable	Hillsboro	504	New Chester	Grafton	531
Durham	Strafford	527	New Hamp-	} Strafford	550
Eaton	Strafford	616	ton		
Enfield	Grafton	510	New Ipswich	Hillsboro	475
Epping	Rockingham	523	New Market	Rockingham	520
Epsom	Rockingham	549	Newport	Cheshire	536
Exeter	Rockingham	515	Northfield	Rockingham	530
Farmington	Strafford		North Wood	Rockingham	540
Farnworth	Strafford	583	Nottingham	Rockingham	537
Fitzwilliam	Cheshire	461	Orford	Grafton	515
Francistown	Hillsboro	505	Ossipee	Strafford	503
Franconia	Rafton	547	Pelham	Rockingham	495
Gilmanton	Strafford	531	Pembroke	Rockingham	522
Goffstown	Hillsboro	499	Petersboro	Hillsboro	468
Hampstead	Rockingham	510	Peirmont	Grafton	
Hampton	Rockingham	513	Plymouth	Grafton	542
Hampton	} Rockingham	515	Poplin	Rockingham	
Falls			Portsmouth	Rockingham	526
Hancock	Hillsboro	468	Raymond	Rockingham	
Hanover	Grafton	498	Richmond	Cheshire	476
Haverhill	Grafton	525	Rindge	Cheshire	
Hebron	Grafton	529	Rochester	Strafford	548

Salem	Rockingham	507	Wakefield	Strafford	559
Salsbury	Hillsboro	536	Wallpole	Cheshire	450
Sandbornton	Strafford	539	Warner	Hillsboro	513
Sandwich	Strafford	572	Washington	Cheshire	481
Scataquay village	} Hillsboro		Weare	Hillsboro	490
Stewart Town		604	Wentworth	Grafton	505
Stratford	Coos	555	Westmoreland	} Cheshire	422
Swansey	Cheshire		Winchester		
Temple	Hillsboro	501	Windham	Cheshire	445
Waldoboro	Lincoln	652	Wolboro	Rockingham	489
				Strafford	

VERMONT.

Situation. Between $40^{\circ} 42'$ and 45° north lat. and $3^{\circ} 35'$ and $5^{\circ} 27'$ east long.

Boundaries. On the north, Lower Canada. South, Massachusetts. East, New Hampshire. West, New York.

Extent. From north to south, 152 miles; breadth from east to west, 60 miles.

Area. 8,700 square miles, or 5,568,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Mostly hilly. An extensive chain of mountains runs through the middle, nearly south and north, and abounds with rich valleys and elegant scenery.

Rivers. Connecticut, Missisque, La Moille, Onion, and Otter Creek.

Minerals. Iron, lead, copperas, flint, marble, and vitriol.

Soil. A great part of it good, some very fertile.

Produce. Nearly the same as New Hampshire, but more abundant, the state being more fertile.

Climate. Similar to New Hampshire.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Townships.	Population.	Chief Towns.	
Addison	24	19,993	Middlebury	715
Bennington	16	15,893	Bennington	611
Caledonia	23	18,730	Danville	771
Chittenden	24	18,120	Burlington	804
Essex	14	3,087	Guildhall	685

Franklin	19	16,427	St. Albans	729
Grand Isle	5	3,445	North Hero	82
* Jefferson			MONTPELIER	
Orange	20	25,247	Chelsea	745
Orleans	23	5,830	Craftsbury	832
Rutland	27	29,486	Rutland	658
Windham	24	26,760	Brattleborough	786
Windsor	23	34,879	Windsor	898
13	242	217,895		

* Laid out since the Census was taken.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Addison	Addison	488	Corinth	Orange	538
Arlington	Bennington	432	Craftsbury	Orleans	581
Bakersfield	Franklin	563	Danby	Rutland	454
Barnard	Windsor	501	Downville	Caledonia	555
Barnet	Caledonia	547	Derby	Orleans	608
Barre	Orange	539	Dorset	Bennington	446
Barton	Orleans	585	Dummerston	Windsor	
Bason Har- } bour	Addison	603	Enosburg	Franklin	569
Bellowsfalls	Windham	454	Fairfax	Franklin	553
Bennington	Bennington	416	Fairfield	Franklin	563
Benson	Rutland	461	Fairhaven	Rutland	451
Berkshire	Franklin	578	Fairlee	Orange	516
Billymede	Caledonia	581	Fletcher	Franklin	558
Bolton	Chittenden	559	Georgia	Franklin	538
Bradford	Orange	522	Glover	Orleans	580
Brandon	Rutland	486	Grand Isle	Franklin	555
Brattleboro	Windham	430	Greensboro	Orleans	572
Bridport	Addison	486	Guildhall	Essex	579
Bristol	Addison	519	Hancock	Addison	521
Brownington	Orleans	587	Hardwick	Caledonia	570
Burke	Caledonia	586	Hartford	Windsor	493
Burlington	Chittenden	517	Hartland	Windsor	486
Cabot	Caledonia	551	High Gate	Franklin	558
Cambridge	Franklin	551	Hinesburg	Chittenden	526
Canaan	Essex	606	Hubbertstown	Rutland	464
Castleton	Rutland	456	Huntsburg	Franklin	578
Cavendish	Windsor	471	Hyde Park	Orleans	570
Charlotte	Chittenden	506	Ira	Rutland	482
Chelsea	Orange	523	Jericho	Chittenden	537
Chester	Windsor	467	Johnston	Franklin	563
Colchester	Chittenden	524	Ludlow	Windsor	479
Concord	Essex	566	Lunenburg	Essex	579
			Lynden	Caledonia	569

Manchester	Bennington	440	Sheffield	Caledonia	576
Marlboro	Windham	446	Shelburn	Chittenden	
Marshfield	Caledonia	553	Sheldon	Franklin	596
Middlebury	Addison	504	Shoreham	Addison	472
Middle Hero	Franklin	550	Shrewsbury	Rutland	478
Middletown	Rutland	444	South Hero	Grand Isle	541
Milton	Chittenden	531	Stockbridge	Windsor	430
Minehead	Essex	598	St. Albans	Franklin	545
Monkton	Addison	518	St. Johnsbury	Caledonia	561
Montgomery	Franklin	572	Sudbury	Rutland	471
Montpelier	Jefferson	541	Sutton see	}	
Mountholly	Rutland	484	Bellemead		
Newbury	Orange	530	Swanton	Franklin	553
Newfane	Windham	435	Thetford	Orange	508
Newhaven	Addison	512	Townshend	Windham	
Norwich	Windsor	499	Tunbridge	Orange	516
Orwell	Rutland	468	Vergennes	Addison	597
Pawlet	Rutland	453	Walden	Caledonia	565
Peacham	Caledonia	549	Wallingford	Rutland	463
Peru			Wardsboro	Windham	443
Pittsford	Rutland	481	Waterbury	Chittenden	553
Plainfield	Caledonia	580	Waterford	} Caledonia	
Plymouth	Windsor	501	or Littleton		561
Poultney	Rutland	449	Weathersfield	Windsor	481
Pownel	Bennington	409	Westford	Essex	548
Putney	Windham	440	Westford	Chittenden	
Randolph	Orange	518	Westhaven	Rutland	455
Richford	Franklin	573	Westminster	Windham	448
Richmond	Chittenden	536	Wheelock	Caledonia	566
Rockingham	Windham	459	Whiting	Addison	476
Royalton	Windsor	508	Whitney		
Rutland	Rutland	473	Williamston	Orange	530
Ryegate	Caledonia	537	Williston	Chittenden	534
Salem	Orleans	591	Wilmington	Windham	439
Salisbury	Addison	494	Windsor	Windsor	480
Shaftsbury	Bennington	424	Woodstock	Windsor	494
Sharon	Windsor	507	Woolcott	Orleans	557

RHODE ISLAND.

Situation. Between $41^{\circ} 22'$ and 42° N. lat. and 5° and $5^{\circ} 50'$ E. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Massachusetts. South, Atlantic ocean. East, Massachusetts. West, Connecticut.

Extent. From north to south 48 miles; from east to west 42.

Area. 1500 square miles, or 960,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Agreeably uneven, some places hilly, but not mountainous.

Rivers. Providence, Taunton, Patuxet.

Minerals. Iron, limestone, marble, coal, some copper, and loadstone.

Soil. Various, a great proportion rocky.

Produce. Same as Massachusetts.

Climate. Very healthy. Nearly the same as Massachusetts.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Bristol	3	5,972	Bristol	2,692
Kent	4	9,834	Warwick	
Newport	7	16,294	NEWPORT	7,907
Providence	10	30,769	PROVIDENCE	10,071
Washington	7	14,962	S. Kingston	
5	31	<u>76,931</u>		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Barrington	Bristol	425	Pawtuxet	Kent	423
Bristol	Bristol	435	Portsmouth	Newport	431
Charleston	Washington	388	Providence	Providence	420
Chepacket	Providence	449	Richmond	Washington	506
East Green- wich	Kent	425	Scituate	Providence	410
Fosters	Providence		Smithfield	Providence	429
Fulling Mills	Kent	410	South King- ston or	Washington	409
Hopkinton	Washington	387	Tower Hill		
Little	Newport	442	Tiverton	Newport	433
Compton			Warren	Bristol	431
Little Rest	Washington	405	Westerly	Washington	380
Newport	Newport	421	Wickford	Washington	417
Pawtucket	Providence	426			
Falls					

CONNECTICUT.

Situation. Between 41° and 42° N. lat. and 3° 20' and 5° E. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Massachusetts. South, Long-Island Sound. East, Rhode Island. West, New York.

Extent. From north to south 50 miles; from east to west 80.

Area. 4000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Agreeably uneven, and beautifully diversified. Towards the north-west, hilly.

Rivers. Connecticut, Thames and Housotonic.

Minerals. Iron, lead, copper, zinc, and some pit-coal.

Soil. Various, a considerable portion of it good.

Produce. Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, flax, hemp, &c.

Climate. Subject to sudden changes from heat to cold, but healthy and agreeable.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Fairfield	17	40,950	Fairfield	
Hartford	18	44,733	HARTFORD	3,995
Litchfield	22	41,375	Litchfield	
Middlesex	7	20,723	Middletown	2,014
New Haven	17	57,064	NEWHAVEN	5,772
New London	13	34,737	New London	3,238
Tolland	10	13,779	Tolland	1,638
Windham	15	28,611	Windham	500
3	119	261,942		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Andover	Tolland	358	Brooklyn	Windham	394
Ashford	Windham	371	Burlington	Hartford	348
Barkhamstead	Litchfield	368	Canaan	Litchfield	356
Berlin	Hartford	330	Canterbury	Windham	380
Bethlehem	Litchfield	341	Canton or	Hartford	353
Bolton	Tolland	355	bury		
Bradleysville	Litchfield	331	Chelsea	New London	373
Brandford	Newhaven	314	Landing		
Bridgeport	Fairfield	288	Cheshire	New Haven	321
Bristol	Hartford	335	Chester	Middlesex	350
Brookfield	Fairfield	307	Colchester	New London	373

Colebrook	Litchfield	376	Middletown	} Middlesex	335
Cornwall	Litchfield	435	Upper Houses		
Coventry	Tolland	356	Milford		
Danbury	Fairfield	295	Mystic River	New Haven	297
Derby	New Haven	314	New Hartford	New London	382
Durham	New Haven	327	New Haven	Litchfield	360
East Haddam	Middlesex	347	New London	New Haven	307
East Hartford	Hartford	341	New Milford	New London	360
East Hart- ford five miles sec	}		Newtown	Litchfield	315
Orford			Norfolk	Fairfield	305
East Windsor			Northford	Litchfield	362
Ellsworth	Hartford	350	Northington	New Haven	317
Enfield	Litchfield	325	North Ston- ington	Hartford	345
Fairfield	Hartford	358	Norwalk	} New London	380
Farmington	Fairfield	284	Norwich		
Franklin	Hartford	337	Orford	Fairfield	275
Glastenbury	New London		(Parish) or	New London	375
Goshen	Hartford	345	East Hart- ford-Five Mile	} Hartford	350
Granby	Litchfield	341	Oxford		
Greenwich	Fairfield	362	Plainfield		
Groton	Hartford	262	Plymouth	New Haven	322
Guilford	New London	374	Pomfret	Windham	384
Haddam	New Haven	322	Preston		329
Hartford	Middlesex	353	Reading	Windham	380
Harwinton	Hartford	340	Reading town house	New London	378
Hebron	Litchfield	342	Ridgefield	Fairfield	287
Humphreys ville	Tolland	358	Ripton	} Fairfield	286
Huntington	New Haven	315	(parish)		
Jewetts city	Fairfield	304	River Head	} Fairfield	300
Kent	New London	381	Rocky Hill		
Killingby	Litchfield	327	Salisbury	New London	353
Killingworth	Windham	390	Saugatuck	Hartford	341
Lebanon	Middlesex	332	Saybrook	Litchfield	347
Litchfield	Windham	368	Sharon	Fairfield	279
Lyme	Litchfield	335	Simsbury	Middlesex	340
Mansfield	New London	344	Southbury	Litchfield	331
Marlboro	Windham	363	South Canaan	Hartford	354
Meriden	Hartford	355	Southington	Litchfield	310
Middleburg	New Haven	324	Stafford	Litchfield	330
Middle Haddam	} Middlesex	340	Springs	Hartford	328
Middletown				Tolland	36-

Stamford	Fairfield	267	Washington	Litchfield	323
Sterling	Windham	393	Waterbury	New Haven	328
Stonington	New London	375	Watertown	Litchfield	323
Stratford	Fairfield	293	West Sims-	}	
Suffield	Hartford	358	bury see		
Thompson	Windham	388	Canton		
Tolland	Tolland	358	Weathersfield	Hartford	344
Torrington	Litchfield	347	Willtown	}	Fairfield 281
Trumbull	Fairfield	293	(parish)		
Vernon	Tolland	347	Winchester	Litchfield	367
Wallingford	New Haven	317	Windham	Windham	370
Warehouse	}	Hartford 343	Windsor	Hartford	348
Point			Woodbury	Litchfield	316
Warren	Litchfield	330	Woodstock	Windham	382

NEW YORK.

Situation. Between 40° 33' and 45° N. lat. and 3° 43' E. and 2° 43' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Lake Ontario and Canada. South, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Atlantic ocean. East, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. West, Upper Canada, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Extent. From north to south, 198 miles: from east to west 256.

Area. 46,000 square miles, or 28,440,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Exhibits a great variety. To the south-east, the surface is agreeably uneven. In the middle, mountainous. To the north-west, undulating. Flat towards the lakes, and hilly towards the southern extremity.

Rivers. Hudson, Mohawk, Oswego, and Genesee. The great river St. Lawrence is on the north, and the head waters of the Susquehannah, Delaware, and Alleghany rivers, are in the south.

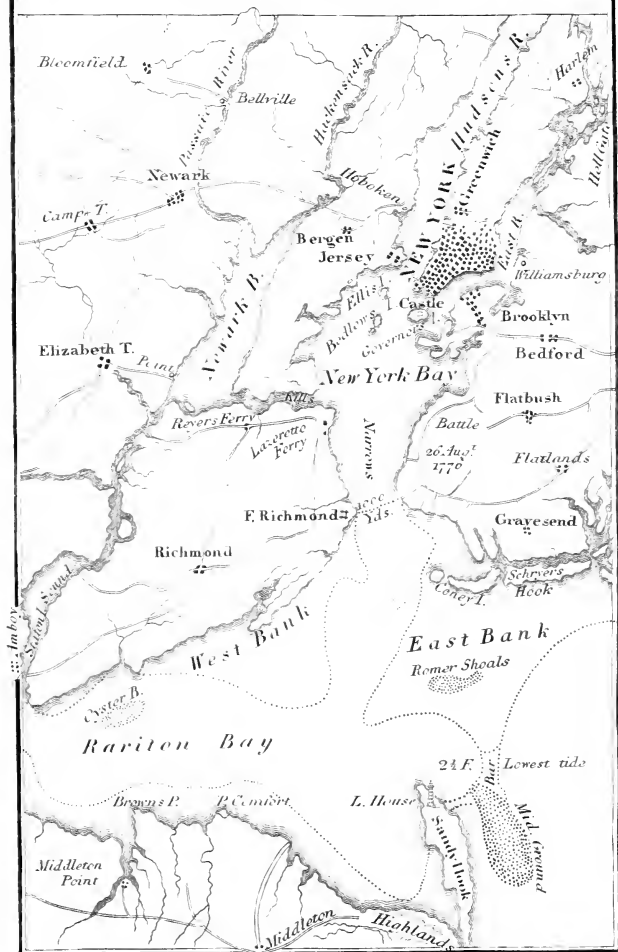
Minerals. Iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, freestone, limestone, slate, plaster of Paris, talc, sulphur, and some coal and silver.

Soil. Very various. A great proportion of it good, particularly in the western part of the state.

Produce. Wheat is the staple. Corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, hemp, fruit, &c.

Climate. In the south-east, very changeable. Among the moun-

NEW YORK and ADJACENT COUNTRY.



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tains, the winters are long and severe. To the westward, more temperate and agreeable.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Albany	8	34,661	ALBANY	9,356
Alleghany	5	1,942	Angelica tp.	439
Broome	6	8,130	Chenango tp.	225
* Cattaraugus	1		Olean tp.	458
Cayuga	10	29,843	Auburn tp.	500
* Chataouque	2		Chataouque tp.	1,039
Chenango	14	21,704	Norwich	225
Clinton	5	8,002	Plattsburg tp.	3,112
Columbia	11	32,390	Hudson	4,048
Cortlandt	6	8,869	Homer	350
Delaware	14	20,303	Delhi tp.	2,396
Dutchess	16	51,363	Poughkeepsie	1,800
Essex	11	9,477	Elizabethtown tp.	1,362
Franklin	4	2,617	Ezraville	767
Genesee	10	12,588	Batavia	200
Greene	7	19,536	Catskill	1000
Herkimer	10	22,046	Herkimer tp.	475
Jefferson	12	15,140	Watertown	250
Kings	6	8,303	Flatbush tp.	1,159
Lewis	7	6,433	Martinsburg	150
Madison	11	25,144	Cazenovia	500
Montgomery	15	41,214	Johnstown	605
New York	1	96,373	New York	96,373
Niagara	4	8,971	Buffalo	500
* Putnam				
Oneida	26	33,792	Utica	1,500
Onondaga	13	25,987	Onondaga	525
Ontario	24	42,032	Canandaigua	685
Orange	11	34,374	Newburgh	2,000
Otsego	21	38,802	Otsego	550
Queens	6	19,336	Northempstead tp.	2,750
Rensselaer	13	36,309	Troy	2,640
Richmond	4	5,347	Richmond	100
Rockland	4	7,758	Clarkstown tp.	1,996
Saratoga	14	33,147	Saratoga	
Schenectady	4	10,201	Schenectady	2,000
Schoharie	8	18,945	Schoharie	125
Seneca	7	16,609	Ovid tp.	4,535
Steuben	9	7,246	Bath	250
St. Lawrence	12	7,885	Ogdensburg	350
Suffolk	9	21,113	Riverhead tp.	1,711
Sullivan	7	6,108	Thomson tp.	1,300
Tioga	9	7,899	Spencer tp.	3,128
Ulster	13	26,576	Kingston	750
* Warren				
Washington	21	44,289	Salem	280
West Chester	21	30,272	Bedford tp.	2,374
47	452	959,049		

* Laid out since the Census was taken.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Adams	Jefferson	463	Bloomings-	Sullivan	292
Albany	Albany	377	burg		
Amenia	Dutchess	323	Bloomville		
Amsterdam	Montgomery	408	see West		
Angelica	Steuben	338	Bloomfield	Oneida	421
Argyle	Washington	414	Boonville		
Arkport	Steuben	334	Boyle	Ontario	396
Athens	Greene	363	Brainard's	Rensselaer	409
Attica	Genesee		Bridge		
Attlebury	Dutchess		Bridge-	Suffolk	340
Avon	Ontario	374	hampton		
Augusta	Oneida	409	Bridgewater	Oneida	410
Aurelius	Cayuga	413	Bristol see		
Aurora	Cayuga	391	Broome		
Baldwins-	Onondaga		Broadalbin	Montgomery	458
ville or			Brookbun	Schoharie	
Lysaneum			Brookfield	Madison	348
Baliston	Saratoga	406	Brookfield	Essex	525
Ballston	Saratoga	409	(Essex)		
Springs			Brookhaven	Suffolk	311
Bangor	Franklin	612	Brooklyn	Kings	233
Batavia	Genesee	399	Broom or	Schoharie	383
Bath	Steuben	309	Bristol		
Beckmans-	Schoharie		Brownsville	Jefferson	489
ville			Brutus	Cayuga	
Bedford	WestChester	276	Buffaloe	Niagara	439
Bengal	Oneida	423	Burlington	Otsego	357
Benjamin-	Dutchess		Buskins	Washington	
ville			Bridge or		
Berkshire	Broome	341	Cambridge		
or West-			Butternuts	Otsego	343
ville			Cairo or	Greene	362
Bern	Albany		Canton		
Bethlehem	Albany	381	Caledonia	Genesee	386
Bettsburg	Chenango	333	Cambray or	St. Lawrence	510
Big Flatt	Tioga	299	Gouverneur		
Blenheim	Schoharie	382	Cambridge	Washington	411
Bloomfield			Camden	Oneida	427
see East			Camillus	Onondaga	447
Bloomfield	Orange	258	Camillus 2d	Chenango	
Blooming			Campbell	Steuben	288
Grove			Town		

Canadaway	Niagara	459	Clinton	Oneida	400	
Canajoharie	} Montgomery	418	Cobleskill	Schoharie		
Bridge			Coeyman's	Albany	377	
Canandaigua	Ontario	376	Colchester	Delaware		
Candor	Tioga		Colesville	Broome	325	
Canisteo	Steuben	329	Columbia	St. Lawrence	572	
Canton see	} Greene		Columbus	Chenango	359	
Cairo			Constable	Franklin	605	
Canton	St. Lawrence	534	Constantia	} Oneida	439	
Carlisle	Schoharie	378	or Rotterdam			
Carmansboro	Suffolk		Cooper's-	} Otsego	307	
Carmel or	} Putnam		town or			
Putnam			Otsego	} Cortland		
Carthage			Cortland			
Castletown	Richmond		Village			
Cataragus	Chatauque	469	Coshecton	Sullivan	326	
Catchouge	Suffolk		Coventry	Chenango		
Catharines-	} Tioga	343	Coxsackie	Greene	369	
town			Cross River	WestChester	281	
Catskill	Greene	358	Crown Point	} see Scaroon		
Caughnewaga	Montgomery	420	Lake			
Cayuga	Cayuga	404	Danville	Steuben	346	
Cazenovia	Madison	389	Dekalb	St. Lawrence	524	
Champion	Jefferson	473	Delhi	Delaware	380	
Champlain	Clinton	567	Delphi	Onondaga		
Charlestown	Montgomery	412	Denmark or	} Lewis	465	
Charlotte	Genesee	406	Harrisburg			
Charlton	Saratoga	401	Deposit	Delaware	300	
Chataughque	Niagara	439	Deruyter	Madison	372	
Chateaugay	Clinton	586	Dixhills	Suffolk	282	
Chatham	Columbia	354	Dover	Dutchess	323	
Chaumont	Jefferson	497	DrownMea-	} Suffolk	303	
Chazy	Clinton	560	dow or Sa-			
Chemung	Tioga	314	tucket	Dryden	Cayuga	377
Chenango	} Broome	298	Duanesburg	Schenectady	397	
Point or			Dunningstreet	Saratoga		
Bingham-			Durham or	} Greene	374	
ton			Freehold			
CherryValley	Otsego	380	Durlock see			
Chester	Washington	455	Sharon			
Chesterfield	Essex	528	East Bloom-	} Ontario	384	
Chesterfield	St. Lawrence	602	field			
Cincinnati	Courtland	354	Easton	Washington	405	
Clarence or	} Niagara	420	Eaton	Madison	365	
Willink						
Clarkeston	Rockland	242				
Clermont	Columbia	332				

Elizabeth c. h. Essex	507	Gorham	Ontario	366
Elizabethtown Essex	504	Goshen	Orange	264
Elmira or } Tioga	524	Granville	Washington	440
Newtown }		Great Sodus	Ontario	435
Elysian Fields Amite		Greenbush	Rensselaer	376
Enon, Big } Genesee	390	Greene	Chenango	317
Springs or }		Greenfield	Saratoga	418
Caledonia }		Greensburg	West Chester	263
Essex	Essex	Greenville	Greene	349
Exeter	Otsego	Greenwich	} Washington	412
Fabius see }		or Whipple		
Truxton }		City	} Ontario	
Fairfield	Herkimer	Groveland		
Fair Vale or }		Guiderland	Albany	
North Gran-	Washington	Hadley	Saratoga	428
ville }		Hamburg	Niagara	
Fireplace	Suffolk	Hamburg	Otsego	342
Fishkill	Dutchess	Hamburg	} Niagara	
Fishkill }	Dutchess	on Lake		
Landing }		Hamilton	Madison	361
Flatbush	Kings	Hampton	Oneida	403
Florida	Orange	Hancock	Delaware	
Florida	Montgomery	Harlem	New York	236
Fort Ann	Washington	Harpersfield	Delaware	370
Fort Edward	Washington	Harrisburg	} see Den-	
Fort George	Washington	mark		
Fort Miller	Washington	Harrison	} see Malone	
Fort Schlos-		see Malone		
ser see }		Hartford	Washington	426
Manchester }		Hartwick	Otsego	375
Franklin	Delaware	Haverstraw	West Chester	
Freehold }		Havre's Trace	Rockland	257
see Durham }		Head of Cow	} Queens	256
French Mills	Clinton	Neck		
Galen	Ontario	Hebron	Washington	431
Galway	Saratoga	Hector	Seneca	353
Garrettsville	Otsego	Hampstead	Queens	255
Genesee }		Herkimer	Herkimer	409
c. h. see }		Hillsdale	Columbia	363
Batavia }		Hollow	Dutchess	313
Genesee	Ontario	Homer	Cortland	390
Geneva	Ontario	Honeoye	Ontario	363
Genoa or }		Hoosick	Rensselaer	407
Salmon }	Cayuga	Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	595
Creek }		Hudson	Columbia	346
German	Chenango	Huntington	Suffolk	275
Glennville	Washington			

Huntington (South)	Suffolk	273	Livingstonville	Schoharie	
Hyde Park	Dutchess	307	Locke	Cayuga	389
Ingersoll's Store	Seneca		Loonenburg		
Islip	Suffolk	280	see Athens		
Ithica	Seneca	365	Lorraine or		
Jamaica	Queens	245	Malta, or	Jefferson	439
Jamesville	Onondaga	403	Rodman		
Jay	Essex	527	Louisville	St. Lawrence	568
Jericho	Queens	261	Lowville	Lewis	449
Jericho			Luzerne	Warren	
Toll Bridge	Chenango	344	Lyons	Ontario	362
Jerusalem	Ontario	340	M'Call's Store	Seneca	
Johnstown	Montgomery	424	Madison	Madison	371
Junius	Seneca	409	Madrid	St. Lawrence	563
Kakiat	Rockland	247	Malone or		
Kelloggsville	Cayuga	396	Harrison	Franklin	598
Kilkenny	St. Lawrence		Mamaroneck	West Chester	253
Kinderhook	Columbia	360	Manchester	Niagara	462
Kingsbury	Washington	432	Manchester	Ontario	382
Kings ferry (Milton)	Cayuga	384	Manheim	Montgomery	423
Kingston	Ulster	323	Manlius	Onondaga	397
Knappsburg	Chenango	533	Marcellus	Onondaga	426
Kortwright	Delaware	363	Martinsburg	Lewis	422
Lancaster	Seneca	370	Masons ville	Delaware	294
Lansingburg	Rensselaer	386	Massena	St. Lawrence	573
Lassellsville	Montgomery		Mattituck	Suffolk	338
Leicester	Genesee	368	Mayville	Chatauque	447
Lenox	Madison	434	Mechanicsville		
Le Raysville	Jefferson	505		Saratoga	
Le Roy see			Meredith	Delaware	354
Caledonia			Mendon	Ontario	
Lewistown	Niagara	469	Mexico	Oncida	457
Lexington	Greene		Middleburg	Schoharie	
Leyden	Lewis	430	Middlefield	Otsego	
Lima or			Middlesex	Ontario	359
Charleston	Ontario	393	Middletown	Delaware	368
Lindsaytown	Steuben	278	Milford	Otsego	366
Lisburn	St. Lawrence	551	Minden	Montgomery	440
Lisle	Broome	309	Moir	Franklin	610
Litchfield	Herkimer	404	Monroe		
Little Falls	Herkimer	416	Works	Orange	249
Liverpool	Onondaga	445	Monticello	Sullivan	306
Livingston	Columbia	337	Moreau	Saratoga	
Livonia	Ontario	356	Moriche's	Suffolk	306
			Morris's		
			Flatts	Madison	378

Mott's Store	Saratoga		Oblong		
Mount Pleasant	} West Chester	270	Society	} Schoharie	395
Mount Upton			Ogdensburg		
Munroe or	} Orange	251	Onondaga	St. Lawrence	543
Southfield			Oppenheim	Onondaga	435
Murray	Genesee	399	Oquago	Montgomery	427
Nanticoke	Broome	301	Orange	Broome	327
Naples	Jefferson	473	Orville	Rockland	
Naples Village	Ontario		Oswego	Onondaga	
Nassau	Rensselaer	395	Oswego Falls	Onondaga	475
Nelson	Madison	373	Otsego	Oneida	463
New Baltimore	} Albany	375	Otsego sec	Otsego	358
New Berlin			Coopers-	Onondaga	
Newburg	Chenango	355	town		
New Hartford	Orange	268	Owasco	Cayuga	412
New Hurley	Oneida	390	Owego	Broome	327
New Lebanon	Ulster	316	Oxbow	Jefferson	496
New Lisbon	Columbia	403	Oxford	Chenango	331
or Pittsfield	} Otsego	346	Oyster Bay	Queens	267
New Paltz			Painted Post	Steuben	291
Newport	Ulster	318	Palatine	Montgomery	430
New Rochelle	Herkimer	430	Palatine	} Montgomery	
New Windsor	West Chester	250	Bridge		
New York	Orange	267	Palmerstown	Saratoga	
City	} New York	232	Palmyra	Ontario	388
Niagara			Paris	Oneida	385
North	Niagara	476	Paris Furnace	Oneida	416
America	} Dutchess	330	Parishville	St. Lawrence	628
Northampton			Parma	Genesee	402
North Castle	Montgomery	441	Patchogue	Suffolk	293
North East	West Chester	269	Patterson	Dutchess	307
North	Dutchess	341	Pauling	Dutchess	313
Hampstead	} Queens	256	Peekshill	West Chester	280
or Queens			Pembroke	Genesee	408
c. h.			Penfield	Ontario	391
North Nor-	} Chenango	349	Perry	Genesee	
wich			Peru	Clinton	534
Northum-	} Saratoga	413	Petersboro'	Madison	399
berland			Pharsalia	Chenango	347
Norway	Herkimer	434	Phelps	Ontario	354
Norwich	Chenango	340	Phillips-	} Union Vil-	
Nunda	Allegany		town see		
Oak Hill	Greene		lodge (see		
Oaksville	Otsego		Nassau)		

Pittsfield	}			Sacketts-	}	Jefferson	475
see New-				Harbour			
Lisbon	}			Sag-Harbour	}	Suffolk	345
Pittstown		Rensselaer	401	Salem		Washington	423
Plainfield		Otsego	402	Salina		Onondaga	441
Plattsburg		Clinton	546	Salisbury		Montgomery	449
Pleasant	}	Duchess	314	Salisbury	}	Orange	274
Valley				Salmon			
Plymouth		Chenango	415	Creek see	}		
Pomfret		Chatauque	456	Genoa			
Pompey		Onondaga	433	Sandy Hill		Washington	427
Portland		Chataque		Sand Lake		Rensselaer	
Port Watson		Cayuga	385	Sangerfield		Oneida	378
Potsdam		St. Lawrence	582	Saratoga		Saratoga	407
Poughkeepsie		Duchess	301	Saratoga	}	Saratoga	413
Preble		Cortland		Springs		Suffolk	301
Princetown		Schenectady		Satucket	}		
Pultney		Steuben	332	Satucket			
Pultneyville		Ontario	404	see Drown	}		
Queens c. h.	}			Meadow			
see North-				Saugertus		Ulster	346
hamstead	}			Scaroon	}		
Ramapo		Rockland	241	Lake or		Washington	492
Works				Crown			
Randolph		Broome		Point			
Redfield		Oneida	442	Schaghticoke		Rensselaer	396
Redhook		Duchess	324	Schenectady		Schenectady	393
Ramsen		Oneida	413	Schoharie	}	Schoharie	397
Rensselaer-	}	Albany	380	Bridge			
ville				Schoharie c. h.		Schoharie	405
Rhinebeck		Duchess	318	Scipio		Cayuga	396
Richfield		Otsego	396	Scriba		Oneida	453
Ridgeway		Genesee		Sempronius		Cayuga	406
Riga		Genesee	400	Seneca c. h.		Seneca	
Rochester		Genesee	396	Sharon or	}	Schoharie	390
Rogers Mills		Saratoga		Durlock			
Rome		Oneida	409	Shawngunk		Ulster	308
Romulus		Seneca	374	Sheldon		Genesee	346
Rooseville		Delaware	385	Sherburn		Madison	350
Roscommon		Steuben	323	Sidney		Delaware	351
Rossie Iron	}	St. Lawrence		Skeneatless		Onondaga	420
Works				Smithfield		Madison	456
Roxbury		Delaware	400	Smithsboro'		Tioga	315
Russel		St. Lawrence	588	Smithtown		Suffolk	290
Russia		Herkimer	437	Smyrna		Chenango	354
Rutland		Jefferson	480	Solon		Cortland	372
Rye		West Chester	257	Somers		West Chester	308

Southamp- ton see Ca- ledonia }			Vernon	Oneida	411
Southampton	Suffolk	334	Verona	Oneida	487
South East	Duchess	298	Victor	Ontario	
Southfield }			Virgil	Cortland	361
see Munroe }			Wallkill	Orange	268
Southhold	Suffolk	346	Walton	Delaware	365
South Oys- ter Bay }	Queen		Wappon- ger's Creek }	Duchess	315
South Salem	West Chester	291	Ward's	Orange	280
Sparta	Ontario	355	Bridge	Herkimer	425
Speedsville	Tioga	353	Warren	Genesee	425
Spencer	Tioga	359	Warsaw	Delaware	
Spencertown	Columbia	367	Waterville	Orange	253
Springfield	Otsego	386	Warwick	Duchess	330
Staatsburg	Duchess	305	Washington	Saratoga	387
Stamford	Delaware	377	Waterford	Jefferson	485
Stephentown	Rensselaer		Watertown		
Stillwater	Saratoga	399	West	Ontario	390
Stockholm	St. Lawrence	595	Bloomfield }	West Farms	West Chester 251
Stony Brook }			Westhampton	Suffolk	318
see Satucket }			West Mexico	Oneida	462
Suffolk c. h.	Suffolk	318	West	Duchess	346
Sullivan	Madison	425	North-East }	West Point	West Chester
Tappan	Rockland	268	West Point	Ontario	363
Thurman	Washington	445	West River		
Tomhannock	Rensselaer	396	Westville		
Tompkins	Delaware	356	see Berk- shire }		
Trenton	Oneida	407	Whipple		
Troupville	Ontario	393	city see		
Troy	Rensselaer	383	Greenwich }		
Trumansburg	Seneca	380	White Hall	Washington	442
Truxton or }	Cortland	380	White Lake	Sullivan	314
Fabius }			White Plains	West Chester	260
Tully	Onondaga		Whitestown	Oneida	398
Turin	Lewis	436	Williamston	Oneida	470
Ulysses	Tioga	376	Williamsville	Niagara	450
Unadilla	Otsego	331	Willink see }		
Union	Broome	296	Clarence }		
Union So- ciety see }			Willsboro'	Essex	518
Oblong So- ciety }			Wilna	Jefferson	
Union			Windham	Greene	375
Spring	Cayuga	411	Woodstock	Ulster	
Utica	Oneida	394	Younker's	West Chester	252
			Youngstown	Niagara	

NEW JERSEY.

Situation. Between $38^{\circ} 56'$ and $41^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat. and $18^{\circ} 33'$ and $3^{\circ} 5'$ E. long.

Boundaries. On the north, New York. South, Delaware Bay. East, New York, and the Atlantic ocean. West, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Extent. 138 miles long, and 50 miles broad.

Area. 6600 square miles, or 4,224,000 acres.

Face of the Country. On the sea coast sandy and level. In the interior, agreeably uneven. To the north-west high lands approaching to mountains.

Rivers. Delaware, Rariton, Passaic, Hackensac.

Minerals. Iron, lead, copper, gypsum, coal, and slate.

Soil. About one fourth sandy and barren. There is much good land in the interior, and among the mountains there are fertile valleys.

Produce. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, fruit, &c.

Climate. To the north, the weather is clear and settled, but the winters very cold. To the south and east, it is very changeable, and the summers are hot and sultry.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Bergen	7	16,603	Hackensack tp.	1,958
Burlington	12	24,979	Burlington tp.	2,419
Cape May	3	3,632	C. H.	
Cumberland	8	12,670	Bridgetown	
Essex	10	25,984	Newark tp.	8,008
Gloucester	10	19,744	Gloucester tp.	1,726
Hunterdon	10	24,553	TRENTON tp.	3,002
Middlesex	8	20,381	New Brunswick tp.	6,312
Monmouth	7	22,150	Freehold tp.	4,784
Morris	10	21,828	Morristown tp.	3,753
Salem	9	12,761	Salem	929
Somerset	7	14,728	Boundbrook	
Sussex	15	25,549	Newtown tp.	2,082
13	116	245,562		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Absecombe	Gloucester	212	Hacketts	} Sussex	208
Allentown	Monmouth	181	Town		
Amboy	Middlesex	201	Haddonfield	Gloucester	148
Aquackanock	Essex	226	Hamburg	Sussex	249
Asbury	Sussex	211	Hancock	Salem	180
Atsion	Burlington	169	Hanover	Morris	233
Augusta	Sussex	246	Harmony	Sussex	203
Bargaintown	Gloucester	198	Hope	Sussex	220
Baskenridge	Somerset	219	Jersey City	Bergen	229
Belleville	Essex	227	Johnsonsburg	Sussex	226
Belvidere	Sussex	210	Juliestown	Burlington	170
Black Horse	Burlington	176	Knowlton's	} Sussex	225
Bordentown	Burlington	181	Mills		
Bottle Hill	Morris	228	Lebanon	Hunterdon	
Boundbrook	Somerset	203	Libertycorner	Somerset	215
Brick	} Sussex		Long-a-	} Gloucester	157
House or			coming		
Montagne			Lower	} Gloucester	202
Bridgetown	Cumberland	183	Somers		
Burlington	Burlington	162	Point		
Cape May c. h.	Cape May	223	Mansfield	Sussex	206
Cedarville	Cumberland	191	May's Land-	} Gloucester	185
Chatham	Morris	225	ing		
Chester	Morris	261	Mendham	Morris	219
Coldspring	Cape May	233	Middletown	Monmouth	246
Coopers Ferry	Gloucester	141	Middletown	} Monmouth	239
Cranbery	Middlesex	193	Point		
Deerfield	} Cumberland	176	Millstone	Somerset	210
street			Millville	Cumberland	193
Dennis's	} Cape May	213	Moorestown	Burlington	154
Creek			Morristown	Morris	232
Dividing	} Cumberland	200	Mount Holly	Burlington	162
Creek			Mullico Hill	Gloucester	160
Elizabeth-	} Essex	214	Newark	Essex	221
town			Newberry	Burlington	186
Evesham	Burlington	153	New Bruns-	} Middlesex	197
Fairtown	Cumberland	187	wick		
Flemington	Hunterdon	192	New Egypt	Monmouth	186
Fosters Ferry	Sussex		New Ger-	} Hunterdon	221
Freehold	Monmouth	211	mantown		
Greenwich	Cumberland	190	New Hamp-	} Hunterdon	215
Hackensack	Bergen	244	ton		

New Mills	Burlington	168	Schooly Mount	Morris	211
New Prospect	Bergen	225	Scotch Plains	Essex	226
New Provi- dence	} Essex	239	Sharptown	Salem	166
Newtown		236	Shrewsbury	Monmouth	225
New Vernon	Morris	223	Somerset c. h.	Somerset	193
Old Bridge	Middlesex	211	Sparta	Sussex	244
Orange	Essex	227	Springfield	Essex	221
Oxford Fur- nace	} Sussex	218	Stanhope	Morris	225
Patterson		254	Stockholm	Morris	
Pittsgrove	Essex	181	Suckasunny	Morris	256
Pittston	Salem	200	Sweedsboro	Gloucester	158
Plainfield	Hunterdon	229	Trenton	Hunterdon	170
Pluckemin	Essex	214	Tuckerton	Burlington	195
Pompton	Somerset	262	Van Sycle's	Hunterdon	175
Port Elizabeth	Morris	201	Vernon	Sussex	256
Princeton	Cumberland	181	Washington	Morris	210
Rahway	Middlesex	209	Westfield	Essex	223
Ringa's	Essex	187	Weymouth	} Gloucester	181
Roadstown	Hunterdon	187	Furnace		
Rockaway	Cumberland	187	Woodbridge	Middlesex	205
Salem	Morris	241	Woodbury	Gloucester	154
	Salem	175	Woodstown	Salem	164

PENNSYLVANIA.

Situation. Between 39° 43' and 42° N. lat. and 2° 20' E. and 3° 30' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, New York and Lake Erie. South, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. East, New York and New Jersey. West, Ohio and Virginia.

Extent. From north to south, 153 miles; from east to west 273 miles.

Area. 24,500 square miles, or 27,200,000 acres.

Face of the Country. South-east part, undulating, swelling sometimes to considerable hills. Middle mountainous. To the north and west, is an elevated country, abounding in hills, valleys, and rich scenery.

Rivers. Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Juniata, Allegheny, Monongahela, Yoxihogeni, and Ohio.

Minerals. Iron, coal, marble, free-stone, limestone, and some copper and lead.

Soil. To the east of the mountains generally good. Among the mountains rough, and much of it poor. To the west of the mountains, generally excellent.

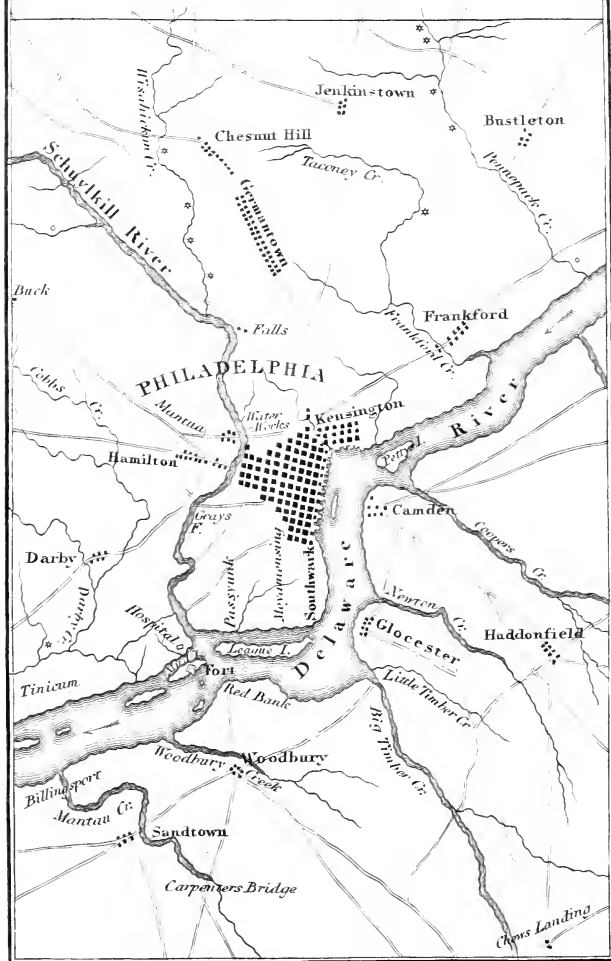
Produce. Grain, grass, vegetables, and fruit in great profusion.

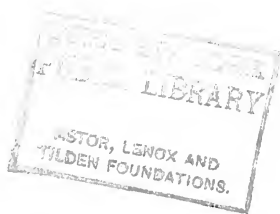
Climate. To the east of the mountains, changeable. Among the mountains, clear and settled, with cold winters. To the westward temperate.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Adams	18	15,152	Gettysburg	
Alleghany	15	25,317	Pittsburg	4,768
Armstrong	7	6,143	Kitaning	309
Beaver	12	12,168	Beaver	426
Bedford	15	15,745	Bedford	547
Berks	33	43,146	Reading tp.	3,462
* Bradford				
Bucks	29	32,371	Newton	790
Butler	13	7,346	Butler tp.	458
Cambria	3	2,117	Ebensburg	75
Centre	11	10,681	Bellefont	303
Chester	40	39,596	West Chester	471
Clearfield	1	875	Clearfield tp.	875
* Columbia				
Crawford	14	6,178	Meadville	457
Cumberland	18	26,757	Carlisle	2,491
Dauphin	15	31,883	HARRISBURG tp.	2,287
Delaware	21	14,734	Chester	1,056
Erie	14	3,758	Erie	394
Fayette	19	24,714	Union	999
Franklin	14	23,083	Chambersburg	2,000
Greene	10	12,544	Greene tp.	1,708
Huntingdon	18	14,778	Huntingdon	676
Indiana	7	6,214	Indiana	200
Jefferson	1	161	Jefferson tp.	161
Lancaster	25	53,927	Lancaster	5,405
* Lebanon				
* Lehigh				
Luzerne	29	18,109	Wilkesbarre	1,225
Lycoming	18	11,006	Williamsport	344
M'Kean	1	142	Smethport	
Mercer	16	8,277	Mercer	
Mifflin	9	12,132	Lewistown	474
Montgomery	30	29,703	Norristown	1,336
Northampton	32	38,145	Easton	
Northumberland	26	36,327	Northumberland tp.	627
Philadelphia	18	111,200	{ Philadelphia City	92,866
Potter	1	29	{ Do. County	18,344
			Cowdersport	

PHILADELPHIA and ADJACENT COUNTRY.





* Pike	1		Milford	83
* Schuylkill				
Somerset	15	11,284	Somerset	489
* Susquehanna				
Tioga	2	1,687	Wellshorrough	
* Union				
Venango	8	3,060	Franklin	159
Warren	2	827	Warren	
Washington	23	36,289	Washington	1,301
Wayne	12	4,125	Bethany	
Westmoreland	14	26,392	Greensburg	685
York	22	31,958	York	2,847
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
50	651	810,091		

* Laid out since last Census.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.
Aaronsburg	Centre	202	Bloody-run	Bedford	142
Abbottstown	Adams	89	Bloomsburg	Columbia	186
Abington	Luzerne	243	Braintrem	Luzerne	265
Alexandria	Huntingdon	162	Bricelands	} Washington	278
Amity	Washington	274	X Roads		
Anville	Lebanon	130	Bridgewater	Luzerne	
Annsteador	} Luzerne		Bridgeway	Centre	
Stoddarts-			Bristol	Bucks	159
ville			Brownsville	Mifflin	161
Armagh	Indiana	225	Brownsville	Fayette	259
Asylum	Bradford	283	Buckingham	Bucks	173
Athens	Bradford	304	Burgettstown	Washington	282
Attleborough	Bucks	163	Butler	Butler	283
Bath	Northampton		Black	} Chester	153
Beach Grove	Luzerne	294	Horse		
Bear Gap	{ Northum- } berland	177	Tavern		
Beaverdam	Union		Canaan	Somerset	
Beavertown	Beaver	282	Canoe Camp	Tioga	258
Bedford	Bedford	150	Canonsburg	Washington	272
Beelers Ferry	Cumberland		Carlisle	Cumberland	210
Bellefont	Centre	189	Catawisse	Columbia	183
Belleville	Mifflin	139	Centre	} Centre	179
Berlin	Adams	92	Furnace		
Berlin	Somerset	178	Chambers-	} Franklin	93
Berlinsville	Northampton	210	burg		
Berwick	Columbia	178	Charleston	Chester	164
Bethany	Wayne	280	Chatham	Chester	121
Bethlehem	Northampton	192	Chesnut Hill	Northampton	
Black Lick	Indiana	255	Chester	Delaware	124
			Churchtown	Lancaster	143

Clarkes Ferry	Cumberland	135	Flower	} Montgomery	152
Clarksville	Greene		Town or		
Clifford	Susquehanna	263	White		
Coatsville	Chester	144	Marsh	} Philadelphia	145
Cochransville	Chester	137	Frankford		
Columbia	Lancaster	114	Franklin	} Venango	342
Concord	Franklin	171	Frederick-		
Connellsville	Fayette	216	town	} Washington	261
Conyngham	Luzerne	210	Fruitstown		
Coolbaughs	} see Middle-		Gap	} Lycoming	190
borough			Gapton see		
Cootstown			Windgap		
Cowaneky	Berks	177	Georgetown	} Beaver	284
Crooked	Tioga	280	Germantown		
Creek	} Armstrong	254	Gettysburg	} Adams	75
Bridge			Gibharts		
Danville	Columbia	175	Gibson	} Somerset	
Darby	Delaware	132	Grancastle		
Delmar	Lycoming	236	Greensburg	} Franklin	82
Dillsburgh	York		Greensburg		
Dingmans	} Pike	272	Greenvillage	} West-	221
Ferry			Griersburg		
Douglasses	} Cumberland	126	Gutheriesford	} Beaver	292
Mills			Hacketts Mills		
Dover	York		Halifax	} Lancaster	139
Downington	Chester	148	Halingsboro		
Doylestown	Bucks	166	Hamburg	} Dauphin	138
Dunnsburg	Lycoming	214	Hancocks		
Durham	Bucks	192	Hanover	} Armstrong	174
Dutotsburg	Northampton	220	Harmony		
Easton	Northampton	198	Harrisburg	} Berks	83
Ebensburg	Cambria	205	Hartford		
Elizabeth-	} Lancaster	142	Hartleton	} Butler	286
town			Hatboro		
Ellisville	Cumberland	141	Hickory	} Dauphin	120
Emaus	Northampton	195	Hollidays-		
Erie or	} Erie	409	burg	} Susquehanna	267
Presque Isle			Holmesburg		
Erwinna	Bucks	185	Hop Bottom	} Union	174
Exeter	Luzerne	236	Horseham		
Fairfield or	} Adams	83	Meeting-	} York	83
Millers			house		
Fair View	Erie	422	Hulmville	} Montgomery	161
Fannetsburg	Franklin	109	Hummels-		
Freeport	Armstrong	249	town	} Bucks	185

Huntingdon	Huntingdon	154	M'Allisters-	}	Mifflin	190
Indiana	Indiana	242	town			
Jefferson	Greene	254	M'Connells-	}	Bedford	113
Jenkintown	Montgomery	150	burg			
Jenner	Somerset	203	Merheim		Lancaster	
Jersey Shore	Lycoming	227	Marietta		Lancaster	110
Jerseytown	Columbia	216	Marshall's		Alleghany	240
Johnston	Cambria	200	Marshall's	}	Hunterdon	170
Jonestown	Lebanon	151	Mills			
Keelers ferry	Luzerne	245	Marshallton		Chester	127
Kennets	}	Chester	Martins	}	Northampton	232
Square			Creeks			
Kernsville	Northampton		Mary Ann	}	Somerset	193
Kingston	Luzerne	227	Forge			
Kirksmills	Lancaster	124	Meadville		Crawford	367
Kittanning	Armstrong	264	Mechan-	}	Cumberland	
Kreidensville	Northampton	202	icksburg			
Lackawack	Wayne	309	Mercer's		Mercer	315
Lackawaxen			Mercersburg		Franklin	195
Lancaster	Lancaster	124	Merrittstown		Fayette	243
Landisburg	Cumberland	114	Mexico		Mifflin	
Laughlinton	Westmore-	}	Middleboro	}	Wayne	255
	land		or Cool-			
Lausanne	Northampton		baughs		Union	
Lawsville	Susquehanna		Middleburg		Dauphin	128
Leacock	Lancaster	131	Middletown		Union	181
Lebanon	Lebanon	144	Mifflinburg		Mifflin	143
Legioner	}	Westmore-	Mifflintown		Mifflin	192
Valley			Milesburg		Pike	280
Lehigh Gap	Northampton	212	Milford		Cumberland	129
Lehighon	Northampton	222	Millerstown		Centre	200
Leverings	Philadelphia	156	Mill Hall		Northum-	}
Lewisburg			Milton		berland	
Lewisburg	Union	172			Northum-	}
Lewiston	Mifflin	155	Mohantongo		berland	
Lisburn	Cumberland		Montgomery		Montgomery	161
Litiz	Lancaster	132	Morgantown		Berks	147
Liverpool	Cumberland	147	Morrisons	}	Cambria	207
London	Franklin		Forge			
Londonderry	Chester	128	Morrisville		Bucks	169
Londongrove	Chester	125	Mount	}	Westmore-	}
Lower	}	York	Pleasant		land	
Chanceford			Mount	}	Wayne	268
Lower	}	Pike	Pleasant			
Smithfield			Muncey		Lycoming	190
M'Veytown	Mifflin	154				

Murrays Mills	Westmore-land	245	Penns Valley Centre		
Myers Town	Lebanon	151	Pennsville	Bucks	179
Narrows of Lacka-waxen	Wayne	300	Petersburg	Adams	77
Nazareth	Northampton	213	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	139
Nescopeck	Luzerne	199	Phillipsburg	Clearfield	217
New Alex-andria	Westmore-land	230	Pine Grove Mills	Centre	174
New Berlin	Union		Pitt		
New Castle	Mercer	306	Pittsburg	Allegany	253
New Garden	Chester	125	Pittston	Luzerne	233
New Geneva	Fayette	230	Plumstead	Bucks	172
New Holland	Lancaster	136	Plymouth	Luzerne	214
New Hope	Bucks	181	Potters Mills	Centre	176
New London	Chester	116	Potts Grove	Montgomery	178
New Milford	Susquehanna		Presque Isle see Erie		
Newport	Indiana	253	Providence	Luzerne	233
Newtown	Bucks	167	Pughtown	Chester	158
Newville	Cumberland	142	Putnams	Tioga	288
Nicholson or Thorn-bottom	Luzerne	269	Quakertown	Bucks	177
Norristown	Montgomery	176	Reading	Berks	159
Northampton	Lehigh	200	Readsboro	Clearfield	235
North East	Erie	413	Reamstown	Lancaster	144
Northum-berland	Northum-berland	163	Richmond	Northampton	220
Octorara	Lancaster	134	Robbstown	Westmore-land	222
Okison's	Mifflin	151	Rosstown		
Old She-shequin	Lycoming	305	Russels	Chester	125
Orwell	Bradford		Tavern	Wayne	316
Orwisburg	Schuylkill	176	Salem X Roads	Westmore-land	238
Otsville	Bucks	183	Salsbury	Lancaster	138
Oxford	Chester	110	Salisbury	Somerset	178
Painters X Roads	Delaware		Schellsburg	Bedford	160
Palmyra	Lebanon	135	Selinsgrove	Union	156
Paradise	Lancaster	133	ShadeFurnace	Somerset	201
Parkinson's Ferry	Washington	230	Shehola	Wayne	294
Peach Bottom	York		Sheshequin	Bradford	297
Penns Square	Montgomery	158	Shippings-burg	Cumberland	103
			Shirleysburg	Huntingdon	134
			Shower's Mills	Cumberland	118
			Silver Lake	Susquehanna	348

DELAWARE.

Situation. Between $38^{\circ} 29'$ and $39^{\circ} 48'$ N. lat. and $1^{\circ} 18'$ and $1^{\circ} 58'$ E. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Pennsylvania. South, Maryland. East, Delaware bay and Atlantic ocean. West, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Extent. From north to south, 90 miles; from east to west 25 miles.

Area. About 1,700 square miles, or 1,088,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Lower part, level and swampy. To the north, more elevated, and at the extremity, hilly.

Rivers. Delaware, Brandywine Creek, Christiana Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion Creek, Gravelly Creek, and Indian River.

Minerals. Iron.

Soil. In the south sandy, in the north clay and loam.

Produce. Wheat is the staple. Grain, grass, fruit.

Climate. In the south, warm and humid. North, agreeable and healthy.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Hundreds.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Kent	5	20,495	DOVER	800
New Castle	9	24,429	Wilmington	4,406
Sussex	11	27,750	Georgetown	400
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
3	25	72,674		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Bridge	} Sussex	135	Canterbury	Kent	167
Branch or			Canwell's	} New Castle	136
Bridgeville			Bridge		
Broad Kill			Christiana	New Castle	102
see Milton	}		Camden	Kent	162

Concord	Sussex	152	Millsboro	Sussex	159
Dagsboro	Sussex	164	Milton or	} Sussex	173
Dover	Kent	156	Broad Kill		
Duck Creek } see Smyrna }			New Castle	New Castle	118
Frederica	Kent	129	New Ark	New Castle	
Georgetown	Sussex	165	Newport	New Castle	108
Laurel	Sussex	146	Pigeon Run	New Castle	112
Lewis	Sussex	175	Smyrna or	} Kent	150
Lewistown	Sussex		Duck Creek		
Marcus Hook	New Castle	121	St. George's	New Castle	129
Middletown	New Castle	139	Whitely's-	} Kent	117
Milford	Kent	143	burg		
			Wilmington	New Castle	112

MARYLAND.

Situation. Between 38° and $39^{\circ} 43'$ N. lat. and 2° E. and $2^{\circ} 30'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Pennsylvania. South, Virginia. East, Delaware and Atlantic ocean. West, Virginia.

Extent. From north to south 90 miles; from east to west 198.

Area. 10,800 square miles, or 6,912,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Remarkably variegated. Eastern shore, low, level, and sandy. Middle, hilly. Western part, mountainous.

Rivers. Susquehannah and Chesapeake, Potomac, Patapsco, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke.

Minerals. Iron ore, some coal.

Soil. Various. On the east, low and sandy, but interspersed with rich meadows. Among the mountains, similar to the mountainous district of Pennsylvania.

Produce. Wheat is the staple. Grain, grass, fruit, tobacco and some cotton.

Climate. On the eastern shore, warm and humid, improving, towards the interior. Among the mountains delightful.

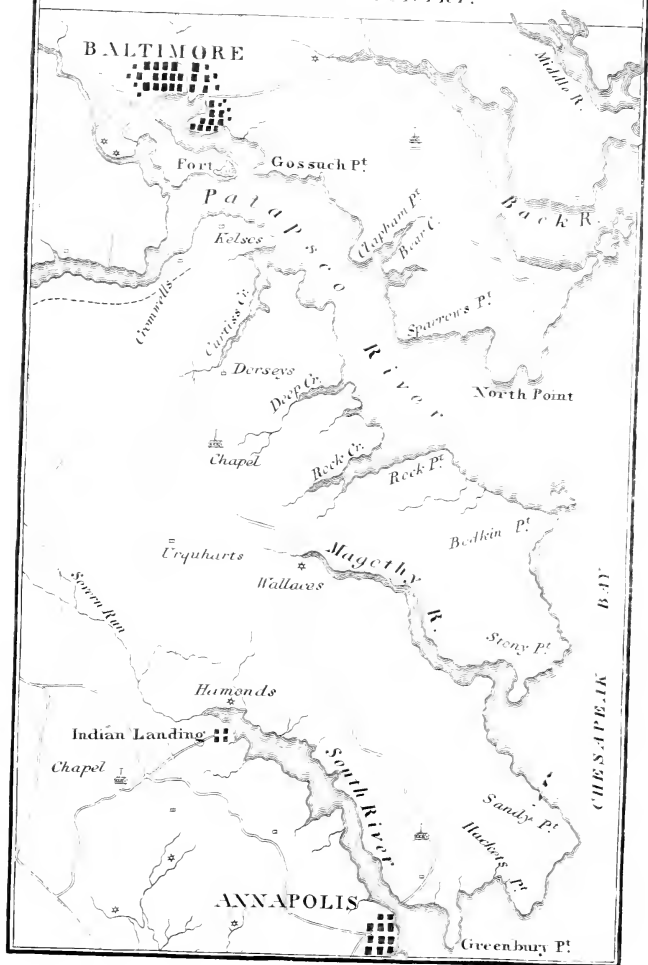
TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Alleghany	6,909	Cumberland	
Ann Arundel	26,668	ANNAPOLIS	2,000
Baltimore	29,255	Baltimore	46,556
Do. City	35,583		
E. precincts of do.	4,050		
W. do.	6,922		
Cecil	13,066	Elkton	
Calvert	8,005	St. Leonards	
Caroline	9,458	Denton	
Charles	20,245	Port Tobacco	
Dorchester	18,108	Cambridge	
Frederick	34,437	Fredericktown	4,500
Harford	21,258	Harford	
Kent	11,450	Chester	
Montgomery	17,980	Unity	
Prince George	20,389	Marlborough	
Queen Ann's	16,648	Centreville	
St Mary's	12,794	Leonard T.	
Somerset	17,195	Princess Ann	
Talbot	14,230	Easton	
Washington	18,730	Elizabeth-town	
Worcester	16,971	Snow Hill	
19	380,546		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Acquasco	Prince George's	38	Cambridge	Dorchester	101
Allensfresh	Charles	43	Carrollsville	Montgomery	
Annapolis	Ann Arundel	40	Cave Town	Washington	
Baltimore	Baltimore	41	Centreville	Queen Ann's	92
Beaversdam	Queen Ann's	126	Chaptico	St. Mary's	53
Bel-Air	Harford	68	Charlesburg	Montgomery	26
Benedict	Charles	48	Charlotte Hall	St. Mary's	56
Big Springs	Washington	86	Chester Town	Kent	83
Bladensburg	Prince Georges	6	Church Hill	Queen Ann's	101
Boonsboro	Washington	60	Clarksburg	Montgomery	28
Brick Meeting House	Cecil	104	Cresapsburg	Alleghany	145
Bridgetown	Kent	126	Crugerstown	Frederick	55
Broad Creek	Queen Ann's	49	Cumberland	Alleghany	156
Brookville	Montgomery	20	Darnes	Montgomery	25
			Denton	Caroline	104
			Dublin	Harford	

BALTIMORE ANNAPOLIS and ADJACENT COUNTRY.



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PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATION

Easton	Talbot	86	Middle-		
Elizabeth-			brook Mills	}	Montgomery 22
town see			Middleburg		Frederick
Hagarstown			Middletown		Frederick 52
Elk Ridge	Ann Arundel		Montgo-	}	Montgomery 15
Elkton	Cecil	92	mery c. h.		
Ellicott's	Baltimore	39	Nanjamoy		Charles 56
Emittsburg	Frederick	66	New Market		Frederick 55
Frederick-			New Market		Dorchester 103
town	} Frederick	43	New Port		Charles 45
Friendship	Ann Arundel	50	Newtown	}	Frederick 55
Georgetown			(Trap)		
X Roads	} Kent	122	Newtown(W)		Worcester 167
Gracetown	Frederick	49	Nine Bridges		Queen Ann's 121
Graham	Frederick		North East		Cecil 83
Great Mills	St. Mary's	77	Nottingham		Prince George 28
Greensboro	Caroline	114	Oldtown		Alleghany 141
Hagerstown	Washington	70	Petersville		Frederick 60
Halls X Roads	Harford	69	Pig Point		Ann Arundel 36
Hancock	Washington	103	Piscataway		Prince George 18
Harford	Harford	64	Poole's Store		Montgomery 22
Havre de			Poplar	}	Ann Arundel 60
Grace	} Harford	76	Springs		
Head of			Poplar	}	Worcester 159
Chester	} Kent	139	Town or		
Head of			Trap	}	
Sassafras	} Kent	127	Port Tobacco		Charles 34
Head of St.			Princess Ann		Somerset 153
Clement's			Queen Ann		Prince George 27
Bay	} St. Mary's	59	Queenstown		Queen Ann's 65
Hillsboro	Caroline	100	Quantico	}	Somerset 135
Hilltop	Charles	44	Mills		
Huntingtown	Calvert	64	Reistertown		Baltimore 57
Hyattstown	Montgomery	32	Ridge		St. Mary's 92
Jonasville	Alleghany	171	Rising Sun		Cecil 108
Joppa X Roads	Harford	56	Rock Hall		Kent 71
Kingston	Somerset	163	Salisbury		Somerset 137
Leonard town	St. Mary's	65	Savinton		Cecil
Liberty town	Frederick	55	Seneca see	}	
Lisbon	Ann Arundel		Middle-		
Loveton	Baltimore	58	brook Mills	}	
Lower			Sharpsburg		Washington 75
Marlboro	} Calvert	58	Snowhill		Worcester 173
Manchester	Baltimore	71	Spurriers		Ann Arundel
Mechanicks			St. Inigoe's		St. Mary's 87
Town	} Frederick		St. Leonard's		Calvert 82

St. Martins	Worcester	157	Upper	}	Prince George	18
St. Michaels	Talbot	74	Marlboro			
Sudlers X	}	Queen Ann's	Vienna		Dorchester	120
Roads			Warburton		Prince George	18
Taneyton		Frederick	67	Warwick	Cecil	
Tomlinsons		Alleghany	171	Watkinsville	Ann Arundel	37
Tracey's	}	Ann Arundel	44	Welby	Prince George	
Landing				Western Port	Alleghany	149
Trap see	}			Westminster	Frederick	75
Poplar				West River	Ulster	
Town				White Haven	Somerset	143
Trappe	Talbot	95	Wicomico		Somerset	134
Triadelphia	Montgomery	24	Williamsport		Washington	78
Union Mills	Frederick	75	Woodsboro		Frederick	56
Union Town	Frederick		Wye Mills		Talbot	
Vansville	Prince George	14	Yoxglades		Alleghany	175

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Note.—The District of Columbia, was ceded to the United States, by the states of Maryland and Virginia; and in the year 1800 it became the seat of the general government. It is beautifully situated on both sides of the Potomac River, and abounds with elegant prospects. The great leading feature in the face of the country is the Potomac River, and the high lands to the westward. The district abounds with small streams and springs of water, which are very useful for watering the city and for machinery. The CAPITOL is elegantly situated upon an eminence of seventy-eight feet, and commands a delightful prospect. West from this, about a mile, is the PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, a stately mansion, commanding a fine view of the river and adjacent country. On the one side of the President's House is the Treasury Office, and on the other side a similar building which accommodates the Offices of State, the War department and the Naval department. These elegant buildings were burnt in the late war; but the last mentioned offices have been re-built, and the Capitol and President's house are repairing, and will be more splendid than ever.

The Post Office holds a commanding situation on a rising ground between the President's house and Capitol. The Barracks are situated about a mile east of the Capitol, and the Navy yard is on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

Georgetown is handsomely situated to the west of the city, and Alexandria is on the west bank of the river in the lower part of the district. The city is laid out on an elegant plain; but a small portion of it only is built. The removal of the seat of government was an experiment in the success of which confidence for a considerable period was not reposed; but the late *freight trial* brought the question to issue. There now remains no doubt but the seat of government is firmly fixed here, and the chance is that the district will rapidly improve.

Situation. Between $38^{\circ} 48'$ and $38^{\circ} 59'$ N. lat. and $7'$ E. and $7'$ W. long. The Capitol is about $77^{\circ} 0' 22''$ West from London.

Boundaries. On the north-east, south-east and partly north-west, Maryland. On the south-west and partly north-west, Virginia.

Extent. 10 miles square.

Area. 6,400 square miles.

Face of the Country. Elegantly variegated; abounding with beautiful prospects.

Rivers. Potomac, Tiber Creek, Reedy Creek, Rock Creek, and Four Mile Run.

Soil. Thin and sandy, but susceptible of great improvement.

Climate. Spring variable, summer pretty warm, autumn agreeable, winter variable, often very cold.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Washington City - - - - -	8,208
Georgetown - - - - -	4,948
Washington County exclusive of the City and Georgetown } - - - - -	2,315
Alexandria - - - - -	7,227
Alexandria County exclusive of the Town - - - - -	1,325

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Alexandria - - - - -	7
Georgetown - - - - -	2

The GENERAL POST OFFICE is situated in Washington City.

It may be useful to introduce here THE RATES OF POSTAGE throughout the United States.

Single Letters.

Any distance not exceeding	30 Miles	6 Cents.
Over 30 and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80 and not exceeding	150	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Over 150 and not exceeding	400	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Over 400		25

Double, Triple and Quadruple Letters are charged at *double, triple and quadruple* those rates.

Packets composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, are charged with single postage, for every quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

<i>Newspapers</i> not exceeding	100 Miles	1 Cent.
above	- 100	$1\frac{1}{2}$

But if carried to any Post Office
in the state in which it is printed
whatever be the distance, the
charge is - - - - 1

Magazines and Pamphlets.

Per sheet, not exceeding	50 Miles	1 Cent
Over 50 and not exceeding	100	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Above	- - - 100	2

VIRGINIA.

Situation. Between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $40^{\circ} 43'$ N. lat. and $1^{\circ} 40'$ E. and $6^{\circ} 20'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. South, North Carolina and Tennessee. East, Maryland and Atlantic ocean. West, Kentucky and Ohio.

Extent. From north to south, 220 miles; from east to west, 370 miles.

Area. About 64,000 square miles, or 40,960,000 acres.

Face of the country. On the eastern shore, level, interspersed with swamps and meadows. In the middle, mountainous, with many rich valleys. On the west side hilly.

Rivers. Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattapony, Pamunky, York, James, Rivannah, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Notaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Ohio, Sandy, Great Kanhaway, Little Kanhaway, Monongahela, and Cheat.

Minerals. Iron, coal, limestone, and some copper, black lead, and gold.

Soil. In the low part of the state, sandy, but rich on the banks of rivers. Between the head of tide waters and the mountains pretty good. The mountains poor, but many fertile valleys. West of the mountains, generally good.

Produce. Wheat and tobacco are the staples; corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hemp, flax, roots, grass, fruit, indigo, and some silk.

Climate. In the low country, summers hot, and winters mild. In the upper country, and among the mountains, the air is pure and the weather pleasant. To the westward, temperate.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	No. Inhabitants.	Chief Towns.
Accomack	15,743	Drummond
Albemarle	18,268	Charlottesville
Amelia	10,594	
Amherst	10,548	New Glasgow
Augusta	14,308	Staunton

Bath	4,837	Warm Springs	
Bedford	16,148	Liberty	
Berkley	11,479	Martinsburg	
Botetourt	13,301	Fincastle	700
Brooke	5,843	Charlestown	
Brunswick	15,411		
Buckingham	20,059	New Canton	
Campbell	11,001	Lynchburg	
Caroline	17,544	Port Royal	1,500
Charles City	5,186		
Charlotte	13,161	Marysville	
Chesterfield	9,979	Manchester	
Cumberland	9,992	Cartersville	
Culpeper	18,967	Fairfax	
Cabell	2,717		
Dinwiddie	12,524	Petersburg	5,668
Elizabeth City	3,608	Hampton	
Essex	9,376	Tappahannock	600
Fauquier	22,689	Warrentown	
Fairfax	13,111	Centreville	
Fluvanna	4,775	Columbia	
Frederick	22,574	Winchester	2,500
Franklin	10,724	Rocky Mount	
Gloucester	10,427		
Goochland	10,203		
Grayson	4,941	Greensville	
Greenbriar	5,914	Lewisburg	
Greensville	6,858	Hicksford	
Giles	3,745		
Halifax	22,133	South Boston	
Hampshire	9,784	Romney	
Hanover	15,082	Hanover	
Hardy	5,525	Moorfields	
Harrison	9,958	Clarksburg	
Henrico	9,945	RICHMOND	9,735
Henry	5,611	Martinsville	
Isle of Wight	9,186	Smithfield	
James City	9,094	Williamsburg	1,500
Jefferson	11,851	Charles Town	
Kanhaway	3,866	Charles Town	
King and Queen	10,988	Dunkirk	
King George	6,454		
King William	9,285	Delaware	
Lancaster	5,592	Kilmarnock	
Lee	4,694	Jonesville	
Loudon	21,338	Leesburg	400
Louisa	11,900		
Lunenburg	12,265	Hungary	
Madison	8,381	Madison	
Matthews	4,227		
Mecklinburg	18,453	St. Tammany	
Middlesex	4,414	Urbanna	
Monongalia	12,793	Morgan Town	
Monroe	5,444	Union Town	

Montgomery	8,409	Christiansburg	
Mason	1,991	Point Pleasant	
Nansemond	10,324	Suffolk	350
New Kent	6,478	Cumberland	
Norfolk County	13,679	Norfolk	9,193
Northampton	7,474		
Northumberland	8,308	Bridge Town	
Nottaway	9,278		
Nelson	9,684		
Ohio	8,175	Wheeling	
Orange	12,323	Stannardsville	
Patrick	4,695		
Pendleton	4,239	Franklin	
Pittsylvania	17,172	Danville	
Powhatan	8,073		
Prince Edward	12,409	James Town	
Princess Anne	9,498	Kempsville	
Prince William	11,311	Haymarket	
Prince George	8,050		
Randolph	2,854	Beverly	
Richmond	6,214		
Rockbridge	10,318	Lexington	400
Rockingham	12,753		
Russell	6,316	Franklin	
Shenandoah	13,646	Woodstock	
Southampton	13,497	Jerusalem	
Spotsylvania	13,296	Fredericksburg	1,500
Stafford	9,830	Falmouth	
Surry	6,855	Cobham	
Sussex	11,362		
Tazewell	3,007	Jeffersonville	
* Tyler			
Warwick	1,835		
Washington	12,136	Abingdon	
Westmoreland	8,102	Leeds	
Wood	3,036	Newport	
Wythe	8,356	Evansham	
York	5,187	York	700
City of Richmond	9,735		
Norfolk Borough	9,193		
Petersburgh	5,668		

97

974,622

* Laid out since last census.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Abingdon	Washington	404	Amelia c. h.	Amelia	182
Accomac C. } H. or Drum- } mond town }	Accomac	215	Amherst c. h.	Amherst	200
			Amherst Sp.	Amherst	211
Aldie	Loudon	49	Amissville	Culpepper	86
			Annsville	Dinwiddie	178

Aquia	Stafford	43	Braydon's store	Loudon	
Aquil Run	} Stafford	48	Brick Church	King and Qn.	14
Mills			Bridgeport	Harrison	
Arnold's Old	} Fauquier	56	Broadfield	Westmoreld.	90
Place			Brook c. h.	Brook	286
Ashe's Store	}		Brownsburg	Rockbridge	193
See Oakhill			Brown's Store	Franklin	281
Austinvile	Wythe	358	Brown's	} Albemarle	168
Aylett's	K. William	121	Turnpike		
Bacon Castle	Surry	197	Brydie's Store	Lunenburg	225
Baird's Tavern	Buckingh'm	202	Buckhannan	Harrison	239
Ballsville	Powhatan	190	Buckingham	} Bucking-	ham 212
Barber's	Fauquier	57	c. h.		
Barboursville	Orange	113	Buckland	Prince Wm.	40
Barnet's tavern	Fauquier		Buffaloe	Mason	389
Barn Tavern	Southampt'n	175	Burtonsville	Orange	108
Barrens	Prince Wm.		Cabell c. h.	Cabell	423
Bath c. h. or	} Bath	222	Cabelsburg	} Amherst	195
Warm			or New		
Springs			Glasgow		
Battletown	Frederick	72	Cabin Point	Surry	172
Belleville	Wood		Ca Ira	Cumberland	186
Bent Creek	Buckingh'm	232	Callaghan's	Bath	247
Bentlsville	Halifax		Campbell c. h.	Campbell	274
Berkley	} Berkley	110	Cartersville	Cumberland	172
Springs			Centreville	Fairfax	21
Bethlehem	} Southampt'n	231	Chalk Level	Pittsylvania	266
x Roads			Champ's	} Prince Wm.	33
Beverly or	} Randolph	246	Race		
Randolph c.			Ground		
h.			Charles City	} Charles City	154
Bibb's Store	Louisa	125	c. h.		
Big Lick	Botetourt	262	Charleston	Jefferson	63
Big Meadows	Greenbrier		Charlotte c. h.	Charlotte	236
Billup's	Dinwiddie	156	Charlottesville	Albemarle	144
Blacks and	} Nottoway	198	Chesterfield	} Chesterfield	139
Whites			c. h.		
Black Walnut	Halifax		Chilesburg	Caroline	80
Bloomsburg	Halifax	286	Christianville	} Mecklen-	burg 246
Bold Fountain	Charlotte				
Bowler's	Essex	129	City Point	Prince Geo.	159
Bowling	} Caroline	80	Clarksburg	Harrison	236
Green			Clement Town	Amelia	189
Bowyer's	} Greenbrier	261	Clover Dale	Botetourt	204
Sulphur			Coal Mines	Chesterfield	140
Springs					

Cold Stream Mills	} Hampshire	100	Falling's Waters	} Berkley	
Colesville	Chesterfield	155	Falmouth	Stafford	56
Collin's Tavern or Whiteplains	} Orange		Farley Mills	King and Q.	148
Columbia	Fluvanna	172	Farmville	Prince Edw.	204
Compton's Store, see Nineveh	}		Farnham	Richmond	146
Concord	Campbell	188	Fauquier c. h.	Fauquier	42
Crab Bottom	Pendleton	210	Felixville	Cumberland	182
Crab Orchard	Washington	366	Ferry Hill	Mecklenbg.	267
Creighton's Store	} Brunswick		Field's Mills	Brunswick	190
Crewsville	Hanover	109	Fincastle	Botetourt	246
Cross-Keys	Southampton	210	Fishing Creek	Tyler	
Cuckooville	Louisa	123	Fitzpatrick's Store	} Nelson	
Culpeper c. h.	Culpeper	76	Flood's	Buckingham	218
Cumberland c. h.	} Cumberland	180	Fotheringale	Montgomery	
Danielsville	Spotsylvania	78	Frankfort	Hampshire	137
Danville	Pittsylvania	311	Frayser's Tav.	New Kent	141
Davis's	Mecklenbg.	218	Fredericksbg.	Spottsylvania	58
Davis's Tavern	Sussex	191	Freeport	Harrison	
Deatonsville	Amelia		Frenchton	Dinwiddie	167
Dennis	Amelia		Front Royal	Fredrick	92
Dinwiddie c. h.	Dinwiddie	165	Gaines x Roads	Culpepper	96
Dixville	Henry	332	Gandaysville	Monongalia	205
Double Bridge	Lunenburg	233	Garden's	Orange	115
Dover Mills	Goochland		Garysville	Prince George	
Drummond-town, see Accomac c. h.	}		Germantown	Fauquier	59
Dumfries	Prince Wm.	34	Gholsonville	Brunswick	201
Dunkirk	King and Q.	118	Gibson's Store	Fauquier	77
Edmondsburg	Caroline	100	Giles' c. h.	Giles	326
Elk Marsh	Fauquier	63	Glenn's	Gloucester	159
Elk Run Church	} Fauquier	79	Gloucester	Gloucester	171
Evirrett's Bridge	} Nansemond	219	Gloydsboro'	Hampshire	
Fairfax c. h.	Fairfax	15	Goochland c. h.	Goochland	132
Fairfield	Rockbridge	191	Gordonsville	Orange	
			Goshen	Loudon	35
			Granville Mills	Charles City	142
			Grasty's Store	Pittsylvania	261
			Grave Creek	Ohio	
			Grayson c. h.	Grayson	378
			Great Bridge	Norfolk	249
			Greenbrier c. h. or Lewisburg	} Greenbrier	270

Green Hill	Campbell	249	Horntown	Accomac	189
Greenland	Pittsylvania	268	Hot Springs	Bath	228
Green Valley	Bath		Howell's Ferry	Charlotte	254
Greenville	Augusta	185	Hughes	Cumberland	
Grimsby's	Fauquier		Hughesville	Patrick	347
Gum Springs	}		Humbough's		100
see Orange			Hungrytown	Lunenburg	216
Springs			Huttonsville	Randolph	233
Hadensville	Goochland	144	Inglesville	Montgomery	307
Haley's Bridge	Greenville	205	Isabella Fur-	}	Shenandoah 138
Haleysburg	Lunenburg	242	nace		
Halifax c. h.	Halifax	271	Jackson	Louisa	
Hampton	Elizab. City	211	Jackson's Mills	Harrison	256
Hanover c. h.	Hanover	103	Jacksonville	Wood	
Hanovertown	Hanover	134	James' City	Madison	89
Harper's	}	Jefferson 65	Jamestown	Prince Edw.	214
Ferry			Jeffersonton	Culpeper	61
Harrisonbg.	}	Rockingham 148	Jemappe	Caroline	70
or Rocking-			Jenctoe Bridge	Powhatan	167
ham c. h.	}	Brunswick 180	Jerusalem	Southampton	200
Harrisville			Kanhawa c. h.	Kanhawa	361
Hart's Store	Albemarle	159	Kelley's Store	Campbell	240
Haste River	}	Culpepper 86	Kelso's Store	Campbell	220
Mills			Kenhawa Sa-	}	Kenhawa
Hay Market	Prince Wm.	36	line		
Henderson's	}	Northumber-land 140	Kennedy's	Brunswick	
Store			Key's Mills,	}	
Henderson-	}	Nottoway 204	see Yancey's		
ville			Mills	}	
Hendrick's	}	Bedford 269	Key's Tavern		
Store			Kilmarnock	Lancaster	175
Henry c. h.	}		King Geo. c. h.	King George	80
see Mar-			King's Ferry	Monongalia	
tinsville	}		King Wm. c. h.	King Wm.	132
Hermitage			King Wm.	}	King Wm. 130
Hicks's Ford	Greenville	192	Mills		
Hillsboro'	Loudon	51	Kingwood	Monongalia	197
Hillsboro'	Culpeper	104	King and	}	King & Qn. 140
Holcombs	Amelia		Queen		
Holiday Cove	Brooke		c. h.	}	Westmoreld. 136
Hollins-	}	Mason	Kinsale		
worth's Ferry			Kite's Mill	Rockingham	145
Hoods	}	Bucking-ham 224	Lancaster c. h.	Lancaster	168
Hooc's Ferry			Lanesville	King Wm.	146
Hopkinsonville	King Geo.		Langhorne's	}	Cumberland
	Powhatan		Tavern		

Laniersville	}			Marysville	Campbell	249
see Gholson-				Matthews c. h.	Matthews	194
ville	}			Mecklin-	}	Mecklinbg.
Layton's		Essex	98	burg c. h.		266
Lee c. h.		Lee	450	Merry Oaks	Buckingham	203
Leedstown		Westmoreld.	98	Middlebrook	Augusta	182
Leesburg		Loudon	35	Middleburg	Loudon	44
Lewellin Mills		Culpepper	71	Middletown	Frederick	83
Lewisburg	}			Middleway	Jefferson	83
see Green-				Millboro'	Bath	
briar	}			Mill Creek	Berkley	93
Lewis's Store		Spottsylvania	90	Miller's Tavern	Essex	127
Lewisville		Brunswick	410	Mill Farm, or	}	Caroline
Lexington		Rockbridge	206	Turner's		
Liberty		Bedford	254	Mill		
Lilley Point		King Wm.	140	Mill Rose	Amherst	193
Lindsay's Store		Albemarle	119	Millville	King George	90
Little Cape	}	Hampshire		Millwood	Frederick	64
Casson				Milton	Albemarle	137
Little Ply-	}	King and Qn.		Mockinson	}	Washington
mouth				Gap		
Lloyd's		Essex	389	Monongahela	}	Mononga-
Lombardy	}			Glades		
Grove, see				Monroe c. h.	}	Monroe
Terryville	}			or Union		
Loretto or		Essex	91	Montague	Essex	133
Pittsville	}			Montgom. c. h.	Montgom.	298
Louisa c. h.		Louisa	116	Moorfield's	Hardy	150
Lovington		Nelson	181	Morgansville	Nottoway	193
Luckett's		Orange		Morgantown	Monongalia	219
Lunenburg c. h.		Lunenburg	226	Morrisville	Fauquier	71
Lynchburg		Campbell	216	Mount Hope	Shenandoah	97
M'Farland's		Lunenburg	212	Mount Horeb	Nelson	170
M'Gaheys-	}	Rockinghm.	152	Mount Laurel	Halifax	256
town				Mount Pleasant	Shenandoah	
M'Whar-	}	Harrison		Mouth of	}	Botetourt
ton's				Cow Pasture		
Mills	}			Mundellsville	Shenandoah	131
Madison c. h.		Morgan	98	Natural bridge	Rockbridge	221
Manchester		Chesterfield	125	N. Baltimore	Fauquier	44
Marshallville		Mecklinbg.	259	Newbern	Montgomery	324
Martinsburg		Berkley	84	Newby's	}	Culpepper
Martin's Store		Nelson	181	Cross Roads		
Martinsville	}			New Canton	Buckingham	188
or Henry		Henry	327	New Found	}	Hanover
c. h.	}			Mills		

New Kent c. h.	New Kent	158	Pedlar's Mills	Amherst	228
New London	Campbell	238	Pendleton c	} Pendleton	190
New Market	Shenandoah	128	h. or Frank-		
New Market	Prince Wm.	27	lin		
New Salem	Harrison	250	Penn's Store	Patrick	342
New Store	Buckingham	219	Percival's	Brunswick	191
Newtown	King & Qn.	105	Perkinsonville	Amelia	192
Newtown	Frederick	86	Petersburg	Dinwiddie	147
New York	Albemarle	164	Piney Grove	Southamptn.	215
Nineveh or	} Frederick	84	Pittsville	}	
Compton's			or Loretto		
Store			Pittsylvania	} Pittsylvania	281
Nolands Ferry	Loudon		c. h.		
Norfolk	Norfolk	229	Pittsylvania	} Pittsylvania	319
Northamp-	} Northamptn.	255	old c. h. or		
ton c. h.			Calland's		
North End	Matthews	184	Store		
Northumber-	} Northum-	156	Pleasant Grove	Lunenburg	236
land c. h.			Pleasant Valley	Fairfax	35
North W. R.	} Norfolk	261	Plough and	} Augusta	164
Bridge			Harrow		
Oak Grove	Lunenburg	210	Point Pleasant	Mason	422
Oak Hill or	} Fauquier	67	Port Republic	Rockingham	146
Ashe's			Port Royal	Caroline	80
Store			Portsmouth	Norfolk	232
Oaks	Hanover		Pottiesville	Louisa	98
Occoquan	Prince Wm.	24	Powhatan	} Powhatan	156
Offutt's	Hampshire		c. h. or		
Orange c. h.	Orange	108	Scottsville		
Orange	} Orange	94	Price's Mills	Louisa	122
Springs or			Prince Ed-	} Prince Edw.	209
GumSprings			ward c. h.		
Otter Bridge	Bedford	245	Prospect	Prince Edw.	229
Overalls	Shenandoah		Prospect Hill	Fairfax	15
Owen's Tavern	Middlesex		Prunty Town	Harrison	254
Oxford	Caroline	93	Pughtown	Frederick	87
Paddytown	Hampshire	143	Quarrelsville	Brunswick	195
Paineville	Amelia	200	Raine's Tavern	Cumberld.	199
Parham's Store	Sussex	175	Randolph c.	} Beverly	
Paris	Fauquier	56	h. see		
Parkersburg	} Wood	329	Rappahan-	} Caroline	
or Wood			nock Aca-		
c. h.			demy		
Patrick c. h.	Patrick	363	Reid's Store	Campbell	258
Pattonsburg	Botetourt	234			

Richardson's	Brunswick	248	Somerville	Fauquier	
Richmond	Henrico	124	Southerland's	Dinwiddie	
Richmond c.h.	Richmond	122	South Hill	Mecklinburg	
Rising Sun,	}		South Quay	Nansemond	213
see Timber-			Spanish Grove	Mecklinbg.	254
lake's Store	}	278	Speed and	}	Halifax
Roberts' Store			Wilson's		
RockHill Mills	Fayette		Store	}	Spottsylvania
Rockingham	}		Spottsylva-		
c.h. see Har-			risonburg	Springfield	Loudon
Rocky Mills	Lunenburg		Springfield	Hampshire	131
Rocky Mount	Franklin	302	Spring Hill	Chesterfield	149
Romney	Hampshire	123	Springhill	Fauquier	
Rose Mills	Amherst		Stafford c. h.	Stafford	47
RoughCreek	}	245	Stafford, or	}	Stafford
Church			Spotted		
Rumford	}	125	Tavern	}	Orange
Academy			Standardsville		
Russel c. h.	Russel	405	Staunton	Augusta	171
Salem	Botetourt	269	Stevensburg	Culpeper	82
Salem	Fauquier	63	Stony Point	Albemarle	573
Sandy Fork	Mecklinburg	275	Strasburg	Shenandoah	96
Sandy Hook	Culpeper		St. Tammany's	Mecklinbg.	241
Scottsburg	Halifax	268	Suffolk	Nansemond	229
Scott's Ferry	Albemarle		Surry c. h.	Surry	187
Scotts Cross	}	12	Sussex c. h.	Sussex	175
Roads			Sweet Springs	Monroe	267
Shackelford's	King & Qn.	161	Tappahannock	Essex	117
Sheltonboro'	Pittsylvania	296	Tazewell c. h.	Tazewell	365
Shelton's Store	Goochland	228	Teaze's Valley	Kenhawa	370
Sheppardstown	Jefferson	74	Terryville	Mecklinbg.	233
Sherrard's	}		Thompson's	}	Hanover
Store, or			Store		
Blooming	}	294	Thornburg	}	72
Mills			Thornton's		
Short Creek	Brook		Gap	}	Loudon
Shoulder's Hill	Nansemond		Thrasher's		
Shrewsburg	Kenhawa		Store	}	Fluvanna
Simonsburg	Southamptn.	220	Timber-		
Slate Mills	Culpeper	91	lake's Store,	}	Goochland
Smithfield	I. of Wight	207	or Rising Sun		
Smith's Store	Greenville	208	Tinsleyville	}	Greenbrier
Smith's Store	Fauquier	75	Traveller's		
Snicker's Ferry	Frederick		Repose	}	London
Snicker's Gap	London	61			

Turners Mill	}			Wheeler's	}	Prince Ed-	
see				Springs		ward	232
Mill Farm	}			Wheeling	}	Ohio	302
Union see				WhiteChim-		Caroline	94
Monroe c. h.	}			nies		Frederick	87
Union		Loudon	58	White Post	}	Greenbrier	253
Union Mills	}	Fluvanna	168	White Sul-		Orange	88
Upperville		Loudon	52	phur	}	James City	155
Urbanna	}	Middlesex	149	Springs		Fluvanna	182
Variety		Nelson	179	Wilderness	}	Frederick	78
Vielleboro'	}	Caroline	71	Williamsburg		Northum-	165
Village Hill		Nottoway	188	Wilmington	}	berland	
Vineyard	}	Mecklinbg.	221	Winchester			
Walkerton		King & Qn.	128	Wocomico	}		
Ward's	}	Cabell	420	Church			
Warminster		Amherst	168	Wood c. h.	}		
Warm	}			Newport see			
Springs see				Parkersburg	}		
Bath c. h.				Woodroof's		Amherst	214
Warren	}	Albemarle	156	Woodstock	}	Shenandoah	108
Washington		Culpeper	106	Woodville		Culpeper	97
Waterford	}	Loudon	42	Wylliesburg	}	Charlotte	254
Wattsboro'		Lunenburg	220	Wythe c. h.		Wyeth	340
Waynesboro'	}	Augusta	171	Yancey's	}		
West Liberty		Ohio	294	Mills, or			
Westmore-	}	Westmore-		Key's Mills	}		
land c. h.		land	110	Yanceyville		Louisa	133
Westward Mills	}	Brunswick	198	Yorktown		York	187

OHIO.

Situation. Between 38° 30' and 42° N. lat. and 3° 32' and 7° 40' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Lake Erie and Michigan Territory. South and south-east, Kentucky and Virginia. East, Pennsylvania. West, Indiana.

Extent. From north to south, 204 miles; from east to west, 210 miles.

Area. About 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

Face of the country. On the north, nearly level, sloping towards Lake Erie. Middle, agreeably uneven, abounding with plains. South and south-east, elevated. In some places hilly.

Minerals. Iron, coal, limestone, freestone, very abundant.

Rivers. Ohio, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, Great and Little Miami, Miami of the lakes, St. Mary's, Au Glaize, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Rocky, Cayahoga, Chagrine, Grand, Ashtabula, Conneought, and Beaver.

Soil. Generally excellent, particularly in the south-west part of the state.

Produce. Wheat is the staple. Other grains, grasses, roots, and fruit in great profusion, hemp, flax, and some cotton.

Climate. Temperate and healthy. Heat of summer, moderate. Winters, mild. Spring and fall, delightful.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Townships.	Population.	Chief Towns.	
Adams	9	9,434	West Union	224
* Ashtabula			Jefferson	
Athens	4	2,791	Athens tp.	840
Belmont	11	11,097	St Clairsville	
Butler	9	11,150	Hamilton	
Cayahoga	4	1,459	Cleveland tp.	547
Champaign	9	6,303	Urbanna	
* Clark			Greenville	
Clermont	8	9,965	Williamsburg tp.	1,251
Clinton	3	2,674	Wilmington	
Columbiana	17	10,878	New Lisbon	
* Coshocton			Coshocton	
* Dark				
Delaware	7	2,000	Delaware	
* Erie				
Fairfield	15	11,361	New Lancaster	
Fayette	4	1,854	Washington	
Franklin	8	3,486	{ Franklinton tp.	916
			{ COLUMBUS	448
Gallia	12	4,181	Gallipolis	
Geauga	8	2,917	Chardon	
Guernsey	9	3,051	Cambridge	
Green	6	5,870	Zenia tp.	1,429
Hamilton	11	15,258	Cincinnati tp.	2,540
* Harrison				
Highland	7	5,766	Hillsborough	
* Huron				
Jefferson	15	17,260	Steubenville tp.	1,617
* Johnson				
Knox	5	2,149	Mount Vernon	
Licking	7	3,852	Newark tp.	539
Madison	6	1,603	New London	
* Medina				
Miami	6	3,941	Troy	
* Monroe				
Montgomery	7	7,722	Dayton tp.	1,746

Muskingum	11	10,036	Zanesville tp.	2,154
Pickaway	10	7,124	Circleville	
Portage	9	2,995	Ravenna	
Preble	7	3,304	Eaton	
* Richland			Mansfield	
Ross	16	15,514	Chillicothe tp.	1,369
Scioto	9	3,399	Portsmouth	
Stark	7	2,734	Canton tp.	846
Trumbull	19	8,671	Warren tp.	875
Tuscarawa		3,045	New Philadelphia	
Warren	5	9,925	Lebanon	
Washington	12	5,991	Marietta tp.	1,463
* Wayne			Wooster	
43	320	230,760		

* Laid out since the last Census was taken.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Achor	Jefferson		Capitina Creek	Belmont	
Adelphi	Ross	372	Cartwright	Fairfield	
Ashtabula	Ashtabula	387	Cats Creek	} Washington	
Athens	Athens	357	Mills		
Aurora	Portage	356	Centreville	Montgomery	
Austin	Ashtabula		Chagrin River	Cayahoga	406
Austinburg	Ashtabula	380	Chardon	Geauga	
Bainbridge	Ross	435	Charleston or	} Hamilton	513
Barnesville	Belmont	323	Round Bot-		
Belpre	Washington	328	tom Mills		
Berkshire	Delaware	458	Chillicothe	Ross	417
Bethel	Clermont		Cincinnati	Hamilton	512
Big Bay Set-	} Johnson		Circleville	Pickaway	435
tlement			Cleveland	Cayahoga	391
Bloomfield	Pickaway		Clinton	Knox	484
Boardman	Trumbull	316	Columbia	Hamilton	507
Boat Run	Clermont	525	Columbiana	Columbiana	321
Bradshaw's	Belmont		Columbus	Franklin	460
Brookfield	Trumbull	344	Conkling's		
Brown's	} Ross		Conneaut	Ashtabula	413
Cross		444	Coshocton	Muskingum	410
Roads			Crosby	Hamilton	533
Burton	Geauga	364	Dayton	Montgom.	581
Cadiz	Jefferson	315	Deer Creek	Franklin	443
Canbridge	Muskingum	355	Deerfield	Portage	338
Canfield	Trumbull	310	Delaware	Delaware	449
Canton	Starke	472	Denmark	Ashtabula	379

Derby Creek	Madison	448	Lower San-	}	
Dover	Cayahoga	406	dusky Gar-		
Eaton	Preble	568	rison		468
Euclid	Cayahoga	399	M'Cutchens-	}	
Fairfield	Columbiana	322	ville		Pickaway 428
Faucett's town	Columbiana	317	Madison		Geauga 380
Feestown	Clermont	462	Madison		Hamilton
Ferguson's	} Johnson		Manchester		Adams 483
Ferry			Mansfield		Richland 493
Forks of the	} Coshocton	411	Mantua		Portage 349
Muskingum			Marietta		Washington 317
Fort Ste-	}		Mesopotamia		Trumbull 349
phens, see			Miami		Erie 500
Lower San-			Middletown		Butler 557
dusky Gar-			Millford		Clermont 517
rison			Millford		Hamilton 513
Franklin	Warren	563	Mill Creek		Cayahoga 385
Franklinton	Franklin	461	Milton		Miami 596
Fredericktown	Knox	490	Montgomery		Hamilton 528
Frithstown	Columbiana		Morgan		Ashtabula 373
Gallipolis	Gallia	426	Morristown		Belmont 323
Gnadenhutten	Tuscarawa	437	Mosser's		Tuscarawa 459
Granville	Licking	407	Mount Pleasant		Jefferson 336
Greenfield	Highland	441	Mount Vernon		Knox 482
Greenville	Dark		Mouth of	}	
Grissel's	Columbiana		Black River		Cayahoga
Hamilton	Butler	543	Musquito	}	
Harpersfield	Ashtabula	385	Creek		Trumbull 340
Hartford	Trumbull	349	Musser's Mills		Columbiana 303
Hillsboro'	Highland	452	Nelson		Trumbull
Hoover's Mills	Montgomery		Nelson		Portage
Hudson	Portage	368	Newark		Licking 400
Huron	Huron	438	New Boston		Champaign 594
Jefferson	Ashtabula	374	New Haven		Huron 490
Jefferson, see	} Ross		New Lancaster		Fairfield 416
Pickaway			New Lisbon		Columbiana 310
Plains			New Market		Highland 460
Kindall	Stark	480	New Philada.		Tuscarawa 447
Kinsman	Trumbull	358	Newport		Washington
Lebanon	Warren	544	New Salem		Jefferson
Lexington	Preble	599	Newton		Licking
Liberty	Trumbull		North Bend		Hamilton 528
Little Beaver	Columbiana		Painesville		Geauga 364
London	Madison		Palmyra		Portage 343
Longbottom	Athens		Parkman		Geauga 341

Pickaway	} Ross	433	Thomp-	} Jefferson	
Plains, or			son's Salt		
Jefferson			Works		
Piquatown	Miami	607	Upper San-	} Indian	
Pleasant	Franklin		dusky		
Point Harmer	Washington	320	Urbanna	Champaign	474
Poland	Trumbull	311	Vermillion	Huron	
Portsmouth	Scioto	461	Vernon, or	} Trumbull	362
Ravenna	Portage	351	Smithfield		
Richmond	Ross		Vienna	Trumbull	339
Ridgeville	Warren		Warren	Trumbull	331
Ripley	Huron	472	Warrentown	Jefferson	299
Round Bot-	}		Washington	Guernsey	345
tom, see			Washington	Fayette	449
Charleston			Waterford	Washington	334
Rutland	Gallia	395	Wayne		
Salem	Columbiana	316	Waynesville	Warren	554
Salt Creek	Muskingum		West Union	Adams	475
Sandy Store	Columbiana		Wheatsboro'	Huron	
Sciota Salt	} Ross	447	White Eyes	} Coshocton	
Springs			Plains, or		
Sharon	Ashtabula		Oxford		
Smithfield,	}		Williamsburg	Clermont	479
see Vernon			Williamsfield	Ashtabula	364
Smithfield	Jefferson		Wilmington	Clinton	
Somerset	Fairfield	398	Wilmington	Licking	
Springfield	Muskingum	381	Windsor	Trumbull	356
Springfield	Hamilton		Woodsfield	Monroe	
Springfield	Champaign	586	Wooster	Wayne	378
Staunton or Troy	Miami	603	Worthington	Franklin	434
Stedmansville	Athens		Xenia	Greene	568
Steubenville	Jefferson	290	Yellow Springs	Greene	601
Stow	Portage	363	Youngstown	Trumbull	317
St. Clairsville	Belmont	313	Zanesville	Muskingum	375
Tarlton	Fairfield	431			

KENTUCKY.

Situation. Between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $39^{\circ} 5'$ N. lat. and $4^{\circ} 48'$ and $12^{\circ} 20'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois territory. South, Virginia and Tennessee. East, Virginia. West, Illinois and Missouri territories.

Extent. From north to south, 138 miles; from east to west, 300 miles.

Area. 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Generally uneven; some of it rough and hilly; towards the east, spurs of the Alleghany mountains.

Rivers. Ohio, Mississippi, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Rolling-Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee.

Minerals. Iron, coal, limestone, lead, copperas, alum, and salt.

Soil. Every kind, from the best to the worst. A great proportion is good and a considerable part excellent.

Produce. Wheat and other grains, grass, roots, fruit, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton.

Climate. Agreeable. The thermometer seldom rises above 80 in summer, or falls below 25 in winter.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.
Adair	6,011	Columbia	173
Barren	11,286	Glasgow	244
* Bath			
Boone	3,608		
Bracken	3,451	Augusta	255
Breckenridge	3,430		
Bourbon	18,009	Paris	338
Butler	2,181		
Bullet	4,311		
Clarke	11,519	Winchester	538
Casey	3,285	Liberty	33
Campbell	3,060	Newport	413
Christian	11,020	Hopkinsonville	131
Cumberland	6,191	Burkesville	106
Clay	2,398		
Caldwell	4,268		
Estill	2,082		
Fayette	21,370	Lexington	4,326

Franklin	8,013	FRANKFORT	1,099
Fleming	8,947		
Floyd	3,485	Prestonville	32
Gallatin	3,307	Port William	120
Greenup	2,369		
Green	6,735	Greensburg	132
Grayson	2,301		
Garrard	9,186	Lancaster	260
Henry	6,777	Newcastle	125
Harrison	7,752	Cynthiana	369
Henderson	4,703	Henderson	159
Harden	7,531	Elizabeth Town	181
Hopkins	2,964	Madisonville	57
Jessamine	8,377	Nicholasville	158
Jefferson	13,399	Louisville	1,357
Knox	5,875	Barboursville	55
* Lexington			
Livingston	3,674	Smithland	99
Lewis	2,357		
Lincoln	8,676		
Logan	12,123	Russelville	532
Mason	12,459	Washington	815
Mercer	12,630	Danville	432
Madison	15,540	Richmond	366
Muhlenburg	4,181	Greenville	75
Montgomery	12,975	Mountsterling	325
Nicholas	4,898		
Nelson	14,078	Beardstown	821
Ohio	3,682	Hartford	110
Pulaski	6,897		
Pendleton	3,061	Falmouth	121
Rockcastle	1,731		
Scott	12,419	Georgetown	529
Shelby	14,837	Shelbyville	424
* Union			
Wayne	5,430	Monticello	37
Washington	13,248	Springfield	249
Warren	11,937	Bowling-green	154
Woodford	9,659	Versailles	488

* Laid out since the last Census was taken.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Adair c. h.	Adair	680	Elizabeth-	Nicholas	519
Allen c. h.			town, see Har-		
Arnold's	Pendleton	551	den c. h.		
Augusta	Bracken	514	Ellisville or		
Bairdstown	Nelson	637	Lower Blue		
Barbourville	Knox	561	Lick	Estill	567
Bath c. h.	Bath		Estill c. h.		
Berry's Lick	Logan	786	Everett's House	Lewis	792
Boone c. h.	Boone	514	Ewingville	Christian	
Boone's Station	Fayette	580	Falmouth, or	Pendleton	551
Bourbonton			Pendleton c. h.		
see Paris			Flagg Springs	Cumberland	680
Bowling Green	Warren	724	Fleming c. h.	Fleming	518
Brackenridge			Flinn's Fork	Caldwell	796
c. h. see Har-			Frankfort	Franklin	587
denburg			Gaines	Boone	
Bridgefield	Shelby	612	Georgetown	Scott	570
Bulletsburg	Boone	517	Glasgow	Barren	694
Burkesville	Cumberland	708	Grangerville	Harden	726
Butler	Butler	428	Great Crossings	Scott	575
Campbell c. h.			Greensburg,	Green	664
see Newport			or Green c. h.		
Cassedy's Creek	Nicholas	533	Greenup c. h.	Greenup	456
Catlettsburg	Greenup	455	Greenville	Muhlenburg	761
Centreville	Livingston	834	Hardenburg,	Bracken-	700
Christian c. h.			or Bracken-		
or Hopkins-		784	ridge c. h.	Harden	662
ville			Harden c. h.		
Cinthiana	Harrison	573	or Elizabeth-	Mercer	590
Clay c. h. or			town		
Manchester	Clay	666	Harrodsburg	Ohio	737
Covington	Campbell		Hartford	Knox	586
Cumberland			Hazlepatch or		
c. h. or	Cumberland		Rice's	Henderson	776
Burkesville			Henderson		
Danville	Mercer	600	Henry c. h.		
Dripping			see New Cas-		
Springs	Warren	708	tle		
Eddy Grove	Caldwell	806	Hopkins c. h.		
Eddyville	Caldwell	816	see Madison-		
			ville		

Isbellsville		767	Olympian			
Lancaster	Garrard	614	Springs	}	Bath	508
Langford, or	Rock Cas-		Paint Lick		Garrard	604
Rock Castle	tle	640	Paris, or	}	Bourbon	540
Lewisburg	Muhlenburg	752	Bourbontown	}		
Lewis c. h.	Lewis	489	Patesville	}	Bracken-	
Lexington	Fayette	559	Portwilliam		ridge	715
Litchfield	Grayson	620	Pulaski		Gallatin	578
Little Sandy	Greenup	470	Ramsay's Ferry		Pulaski	656
Salt Works			Richmond		Lexington	
Long Creek	Caldwell	815	Rocky Ridge		Madison	592
Long Reach	Caldwell		Russelville		Christian	796
Louisville	Jefferson	639	Salem		Logan	749
Lower Blue			Shelby		Livingston	838
Lick, see El-			Shelbyville		Bath	
lisville			Shelburne Mills		Shelby	609
Madisonville,	Hopkins	781	Shepherdsville		Bath	
or Hopkins			Slate Creek		Bullett	659
c. h.			Iron Works	}	Montgome-	
Manchester,			Smalley's or		ry	499
see Clay c. h.	Hopkins	791	Minerva	}	Bracken	508
Martinsburg			Smithland		Livingston	854
May's Lick	Mason	507	Smith's Ferry		Ohio	756
Maysville	Mason	495	Somerset		Pulaski	
Middleburg	Nelson	626	Springfield		Washington	628
Middletown	Jefferson	627	Stanford		Lincoln	632
Millersburg	Bourbon	532	Stockden's		Cumberland	560
Minerva	Mason	506	Valley			
Morganfield	Union		Stonesboro'		Greene	649
Morgan's	Muhlenburg	773	Thomas's		Christian	808
Mount Ster-	Montgome-	555	Upper Blue		Fleming	522
ling, or Mont-			Lick .			
gomery c. h.			Vanceburg		Lewis	
Mount Ver-			Versailles		Woodford	571
non, see Lang-			Washington		Mason	499
ford	Henderson	809	Wayne c. h.		Wayne	650
Mount Zion	Henry	617	Williamsburg		Mason	508
Newcastle, or			Winchester		Clarke	570
Henry c. h.	Campbell	513	Yellow Banks		Ohio	744
Newport	Jessamine	571				
Nicholasville						

TENNESSEE.

Situation. Between 35° and $36^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. and $4^{\circ} 26'$ and $13^{\circ} 5'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Virginia and Kentucky. South, Georgia and Mississippi Territory. East, North Carolina. West, Missouri Territory.

Extent. From north to south, 102 miles ; from east to west, 420 miles.

Area. 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Eastern part mountainous. Middle part hilly. Western part mostly level.

Rivers. Cumberland, Holstein, Tennessee, Clinch, Notachucky, French Broad, Hiwassee, Duck, Redfoot, Obian, Forked Deer, and Wolf.

Minerals. Iron, limestone, coal, copperas, alum, nitre, lead, and some silver.

Soil. In the eastern part, on the mountains, poor, but there are many rich valleys. It improves in the middle, and the western part is rich.

Produce. Cotton is the staple. Wheat and other grains, grass, roots, and fruit.

Climate. Among the mountains delightful. Middle, temperate and agreeable. Western part, hot in summer, and mild in winter.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE

EAST TENNESSEE.

Counties.	No. Inhabitants.	Chief Towns.
Anderson	3,959	
Bledsoe	8,839	Marysville
Blount	3,259	Maryville
Campbell	2,668	
Carter	4,190	Elizabethtown
Claiborne	4,798	Tazewell
Cocke	5,154	Newport
Granger	6,397	Rutledge
Greene	9,713	Greenville
Hawkins	7,643	Rogersville
Jefferson	7,309	Dandridge

Knox	10,171	KNOXVILLE
Rhea	2,504	Washington
Roane	5,581	Kingston
Sevier	4,595	Sevierville
Sullivan	6,847	Blountsville
Washington	7,740	Jonesborough
17	101,367	

WEST TENNESSEE.

Bedford	8,242	Shelbyville
Davidson	15,608	NASHVILLE
Dickson	4,516	
Franklin	5,730	Winchester
Giles	4,546	Pulaski
Hickman	2,583	
Humphrey	1,511	Williamson
Jackson	5,401	Fayetteville
Lincoln	6,104	Clarkesville
Montgomery	8,021	Columbia
Maury	10,359	Monroe
Overton	5,643	Springfield
Robertson	7,270	Jefferson
Rutherford	10,265	Gallatin
Summer	13,792	Dixon's Springs
Smith	11,649	
Stuart	4,262	Lebanon
Wilson	11,952	Franklin
Williamson	13,153	Sparta
White	4,028	M'Minville
Warren	5,725	
21	160,360	

The following counties have been laid out since the last census was taken.
 Greenville
 Wayne

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Bean's Creek	Franklin		Franklin	Williamson	769
Bean's Station	Granger	502	Gallatin	Sumner	725
Blackburn's } Springs	Jackson	667	Gordon's Ferry	Hickman	797
Bledsoe c. h.	Bledsoe	647	Green Gardner	Sumner	
Blountsville or } Sullivan c. h.	Sullivan	428	Greenville	Green	474
Boat Yard, or } Rossville	Sullivan	450	Guthrie's	Greenville	
Brookhill	Montgomery		Harpeth	Williamson	
Burrville, see } Clinton			Hartsville	Sumner	709
Cairo or Crag- } font	Sumner	720	Hartley's	Rhea	633
Campbell's } Station	Knox	562	Hawkins c. h.		
Carter c. h. see } Elizabethtown			see Rogers- ville		
Carthage	Smith	693	Hendersonville	Sumner	736
Charlotte	Dickson	757	Hiwassee		625
Cheek's Cross } Roads	Hawkins	503	Garrison		
Clarksville	Montgomery	811	Hickman c. h.	Hickman	783
Clinton, or } Burrville	Anderson	566	Humphrey c. h.	Humphrey	785
Columbia	Maury	817	Interville	Maury	
Cumberld. Gap	Claiborne	531	Jackson c. h.	Jackson	680
Dandridge	Jefferson	525	Jefferson	Rutherford	722
Dixon's Springs	Smith	704	Jonesboro'	Washington	449
Dover or Stu- } art c. h.	Stuart	856	Kavanaugh	Wilson	709
Dunlapville	Roane	597	Kingston	Roane	587
Elizabethtown, or } Carter c. h.	Carter	450	Knoxville	Knox	547
Elkton	Giles		Lebanon	Wilson	729
Fayetteville	Lincoln		Liberty	Smith	780
Fishingford } Cross Roads	Bedford	803	Lynn Creek	Giles	
Fort Blount, or } Williamsburg	Smith	688	M'Allister's } Cross Roads		
			M'Bee's Ferry	Knox	532
			M'Minville	Warren	682
			Marysville	Knox	562
			Massingales	Sullivan	439
			Metcalfsboro'	Franklin	
			Middletown	Sullivan	439
			Moonesburg	Hawkins	
			Murfreesboro'	Jefferson	704
			Nashville	Davidson	751
			Newport	Cocke	515
			Old Salt } House	Lincoln	795

Overton c. h. } or Munroe }	Overton	780	Stuart c. h. } see Dover }		
Palmyra	Montgomery	826	Sullivan c. h. see }		
Port Royal	Montgomery	799	Blountsville }		
Pulaski	Giles	787	Tazewell	Claiborne	518
Readyville	Rutherford	760	Tellico	Blount	592
Rhea c. h.	Rhea	617	Vernon, or }	Hickman	
Riceville	Roane	601	Hickman }		
Richland Creek	Giles		Walnut cove	Anderson	582
Roane's Creek	Carter	516	Warren c. h. }		
Rogersville or }			see M. Minville }		
Hawkins c. h. }	Hawkins	477	Warrensburg	Greene	491
Rossville, see }			Wayne c. h.	Wayne	799
Boat Yard }			White c. h.	White	709
Round Lick	Smith		White Plains	White	660
Rutledge	Granger	512	White's Creek	Rhea	
Sevier c. h.	Sevier	574	Williamsburg }		
Shaver	Sullivan		see Fort }		
Shelbyville	Bedford	790	Blount }		
Sinking Springs	Overton	750	Winchester	Franklin	746
Springfield	Robertson	779	Wood	Warren	

NORTH CAROLINA.

Situation. Between 33° 45' and 36° 30' N. lat. and 1° E. and 6° 50' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Virginia. South, South Carolina and Georgia. East, Atlantic ocean. West, Tennessee.

Extent. From north to south, 120 miles; from east to west, 345 miles.

Area. 45,000 square miles, or 28,800,000 acres.

Face of the country. Below the head of tide water, low and sandy, abounding with swamps. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, agreeably uneven; in many places hilly. Among the mountains many fertile valleys and rich scenery.

Rivers. Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Pamlico, Nuse, Black, Cape Fear, Catawba, and Broad.

Minerals. Iron, limestone, cobalt, gold.

Soil. Low part, sandy and barren, but many fertile spots on the banks of rivers. In the middle, much of it good. Among the mountains poor, but some fertile valleys.

Produce. Cotton, tobacco, grain, grass, fruit.

Climate. In the low country, hot in summer. Often unhealthy in fall. Mild and agreeable in winter. In the upper country, the climate improves, and among the mountains it is delightful.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Population.	Chief Towns.	
Anson	8,831	Wadesborough	
Ash	3,694		
Beaufort	7,203	Washington	600
Bertie	11,218	Windsor	
Bladen	5,671	Elizabethtown	
Brunswick	4,778	Brunswick	
Buncombe	9,277	Ashville	
Burke	11,007	Morgantown	
Cabarras	6,158	Concord	
Camden	5,347	Jonesburg	
Carteret	4,823	Beauford	
Caswell	11,757	Leasburg	
Chatham	12,977	Pittsborough	
Chowan	5,297	Edenton	1,500
Columbus	3,022	Whitesville	
Craven	12,676	Newbern	2,467
Cumberland	9,382	Fayetteville	1,800
Currituck	6,985	Indiantown	
Duplin	7,863	Sarecto	
Edgecomb	12,423	Tarborough	600
Franklin	10,166	Louisburg	
Gates	5,965	C. H.	
Granville	15,576	Williamsborough	
Green	4,867	C. H.	
Guilford	11,420	Martinville	300
Halifax	15,620	Halifax	
Haywood	2,780		
Hertford	6,052	Wynton	
Hyde	6,029	Germantown	
Iredel	10,972	Statesville	
Johnson	6,867	Smithfield	
Jones	4,968	Trenton	
Lenoir	5,572	Kington	
Lincoln	16,359	Lincolnton	
Martin	5,987	Williamston	
Mecklinburg	14,272	Charlotte	
Moore	6,367	Alfordstown	
Montgomery	8,430	Henderson	
Nash	7,268	C. H.	
New Hanover	11,465	Wilmington	1,689
Northampton	13,082	C. H.	
Onslow	6,669	Swansborough	

Orange	20,135	Hillsborough	
Pasquotank	7,674	Nixonton	
Person	6,642	Roxboro'	
Pitt	9,169	Greenville	
Perquimans	6,052	Hartford	
Randolph	10,112	C. H.	
Richmond	6,695	Rockingham	
Robeson	7,528	Lumberton	208
Rockingham	10,316	Danbury	
Rowan	21,543	Salisbury	500
Rutherford	13,202	Rutherfordton	
Sampson	6,620	C. H.	
Stokes	11,645	Upper Sara	
Surry	10,366	Salem	700
Tyrrel	3,364	Elizabethtown	
Wake	17,086	RALEIGH	1,000
Warren	11,004	Warrenton	300
Washington	3,464	Plymouth	
Wayne	8,687	Waynesboro'	
Wilkes	9,054	Wilkes C. H.	
<hr/>			
62	555,500		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Town.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Adams			Bethania	Stokes	376
Albright's	Orange	327	Brinkleysville	Halifax	
Alexandria	Mecklinbg.	454	Brown's Store	Caswell	277
Alfordsville	Robeson	387	Brownsville	Granville	268
Allemance	Guilford	334	Bryant'sx Roads	Northampn.	242
Allentown	Montgomery.	404	Buckhorn Falls	Chatham	
Anderson's Store	Caswell		Buffaloe	Lincoln	454
Ashe c. h. see Jeffer- tonson			Burrtown	Rutherford	498
Ashville	Buncombe	554	Cabarras c. }		
Averysboro'	Cumberld.	322	h. see		
Baird's Forge	Burke	507	Concord		
Bath	Beaufort	324	Campbell's	Iredell	444
Beatty's Bridge	Bladen		Grove		
Beattiesford	Lincoln	449	Carthage,	Moore	381
Beauford	Carteret	396	or Moore		
Belford or	Nash	259	c. h.		
Sill's Store			Caswell c. h.	Caswell	324
Bensborough	Pitt	278	Chappel Hill	Orange	315
Berrysville	Mecklinbg.	460	Charlotte	Mecklinburg	448
			Chatham c. }		
			h. or Pitts- boro'	Chatham	523

Cherry Plains	Wake	308	Greenville	Pitt	291
Clark's Store	Bertie	301	Grovehill	Warren	249
Claytonsville	Buncombe	579	Halifax	Halifax	220
Clemmon's	} Rowan	398	Hamilton,	} Martin	264
Bridge			or Hogton		
Clover Garden	Chatham	316	Hamptonville	Surry	411
Cochran's Store	Person	284	Harrison's	} Franklin	
Coleraine	Bertie	261	Store		
Columbus c. h.	Columbus		Haw River	Orange	322
Concord,	} Cabarras	428	Haywood'sboro'	Chatham	317
or Cabarras			Haywood c. h.	Haywood	595
c. h.			Hendersontown	Montgom'y.	440
Cowper's Hill	Robertson	397	Hertford	Perquimans	305
Cunning-	} Person		High Rock	Rockingham	
ham's Store			Hillsboro'	Orange	298
Currituck c. h.	Currituck	273	Hogton, see	} Hamilton	
Cypress Bridge	Chatham	340			
Dancey's Store	Northamptn.	216	Houstonville	Iredell	419
Deep Creek	Pasquotank		Huntersville	Lincoln	484
Dobson's	} Stokes	367	Huntsville	Surry	393
x Roads			Indiantown	Currituck	283
Donaldson's	Rowan		Jamestown	Guilford	352
Duplin c. h.	Duplin	403	Jefferson-	} Ashe	484
Duplin old	} Duplin	391	son, or		
c. h.			Ashe c. h.		
Dupreesville	Northamptn.	206	Jonesburg	Camden	293
Edenton	Chowan	289	Jones's Ferry	Northampt'n.	220
Edwards	Ashe		Jones's Store	Warren	240
Elizabeth City	Pasquotank	297	Kincannon's	} Surry	408
Elizabethtown	Bladen	385	Works		
Ellisville	Warren	241	Kinston	Lenoir	365
Enfield	Halifax	238	Laurel Hill	Richmond	387
Erwinsville	Rutherford	504	Leasburg	Caswell	295
Fair Bluff	Columbus		Lee's Mills	Washington	301
Falls of	} Roanoke	230	Leesville		
Roanoke			Le May's x	} Granville	280
Fallstown	Iredell	446	Roads or Nut-		
Fayetteville	Cumberland	347	tal's Store		
Fidlysville	Mecklinbg.	486	Lenox Castle	Rockingh'm	324
Fishing Creek	Wilkes	460	Lexington	Rowan	399
Fort Defiance	Wilkes	475	Lincolnton	Lincoln	467
Gates c. h.	Gates	258	Lindley's Store	Orange	316
Germanton			Log House	} Hyde	
Germantown	Stokes	367	Landing		
Greensboro'	Guilford	346	Louisburg	Franklin	256

Lumberton	Robeson	380	Onslow c. h.	Onslow	406
M'Auley's Store	} Montgom'y.	430	Palmyra	Martin	270
Mackeysville			Panther's creek	Surry	390
M'Millars	Burke	519	Patrick's Mills	Craven	379
M'Queen's Store	Ashe		Patricksville	Guilford	337
Maconsville	} Robeson	394	Patterson's Store	} Franklin	
Marley's Store			Peace's House		
Marsh Castle	Northampton	240	Phillips' Store	Granville	
Marshallsville	Sampson		Pitch Landing	Nash	236
Martinsburg	Baden	320	Pittsboro' see	Hertford	251
Martinsville	Anson	414	Chatham	}	
Mason Hall	Surry		c. h.		
Mattamuskeet	Guilford	351	Plymouth	Washington	315
Mearnes' Chappell	Orange	310	Providence	Mecklinbg.	462
Merritsville, or Oxford	Hyde	380	Putney's Store	Northamp'n	209
Mill Grove			Raleigh	Wake	287
Mock's Old Field	} Granville	263	Randolph c. h.	Randolph	361
Mohaffey's			Ransom's	} Halifax	251
Montpellier	Cabarras	436	Bridge		
Montrose	} Rowan	370	Red House	Caswell	313
Mooresboro'			Red Shoals	Stokes	385
Morgantown	Lincoln	461	Reid's Store	Moore	345
Mount Airy	Richmond		Richmond c. h.	Richmond	402
Mount Mourne	Cumberld.	379	Rockford	Surry	411
Mount Pleasant	Rutherford	528	Rocking-	} Rockingham	341
Mount Tirzah	Burke	489	ham c. h.		
Murfreesboro'	Surry	414	Rocky Springs	Rockingham	361
Murraysville	Iredell	441	Roxboro' or	} Person	295
Nash c. h.	Rockingh'm	351	Person c. h.		
Newbern	Person	285	Royals	Sampson	
New Garden	Hertford	230	Rutherfordton	Rutherford	515
New Hope	Buncombe	526	Salem	Stokes	378
New Lebanon	Nash		Salisbury	Rowan	405
New Market	Craven	351	Sampson c. h.	Sampson	382
Nicholson's house	Robinson		Sandy Point	Wayne	295
Nixonton	Wayne	349	Scotland Neck	Halifax	240
Norman's Store	Camden	285	Scull Camp	Surry	400
Northampton c. h.	Bertie	290	Sesscem's	} Edgcombe	286
	} Northampton	232	Bridge		
			Sill's Store,		
			see Bed-		
			ford		
			Skinnersville	Washington	350
			Smithfield	Johnson	314

Smithville	Brunswick	463	Warrenton	Warren	231
Sneedsboro'	Richmond	415	Washington	Beaufort	316
Snow C. I.	} Stokes	383	Waynesboro'	Wayne	339
Works			Waynesville		
Snowhill	Worcester	307	see Haywood		
Society Hill	Iredell		c. h.		
South Wash-	}		Webbs	Stokes	345
ington			West Brook	Bladen	
Spring Hill	Lenoir	400	Westraysville	Nash	276
Springville	Montgom'y.	451	West's	Caswell	
Stagville	Orange	283	Whitehall	Mecklinbg.	457
Statesville	Iredell	433	White Oak	Rutherford	
Sterlingville	Granville	267	White Plains	Granville	
Summerfield	Guilford	339	Wilkes	Wilkes	451
Swansboro'	Onslow	393	Williamsboro'	Granville	251
Tarborough	Edgecombe	266	Williams' Store	Anson	334
Tate's Store	Halifax	248	Williamston	Martin	276
Tombstone	Bertie	291	Williamsville	Person	298
Trent Bridge	Jones	389	Wilmington	N. Hanover	433
Trenton	Jones	371	Wilton	Hillsboro'	
Tyson's Store	Moore	366	Windsor	Bertie	283
Wadesboro'	Anson	429	Winton	Hertford	242
Warm Springs	Buncombe	586	Woodstock	Hyde	354

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Situation. Between $32^{\circ} 6'$ and 35° N. lat. and $1^{\circ} 30'$ and $6^{\circ} 25'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north and north-east, North Carolina. South east, Atlantic ocean. South-west, Georgia.

Extent. From north to south, 162 miles; from east to west, 216.

Area. 28,700 square miles, or 18,368,000 acres.

Face of the country. Below the head of tide waters, level and swampy. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, variegated. Among the mountains, romantic and beautiful.

Rivers. Great Pedee, Little Pedee, Santee, Wateree, Catawba, Congaree, Broad, Tyger, Enoree, Saluda, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, Cambahee, Coosawatchie, and Savannah.

Minerals. Iron, lime-stone, slate, soap-stone, rock crystal, flint, fuller's earth, emery, marl, lead, and copper.

Soil. In the low country, sandy, but exceedingly fertile in bottoms, and on the borders of rivers. In the upper country, a considerable portion of it good.

Produce. Cotton and rice are staples. Grain, grass, fruits, and roots.

Climate. In the low country the summers are hot and sultry, with mild winters. In the upper country, the summers are more temperate, and among the mountains the climate is delightful.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Districts.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.
Abbeville	21,150	Abbeville	
* All Saints			
Barnwell	12,280		
Beaufort	25,887	Beaufort	1,000
Charleston city	24,711		
Charleston district	38,468		
Chester	11,479	Chester	
Chesterfield	5,564		
* Claremont			
* Clarendon			
Colleton	26,359		

Darlington	9,047		
Edgefield	23,160		
Fairfield	11,857	Fairfield	
Georgetown	15,679	Georgetown	2,000
Greenville	13,133	Greenville	
Horry	4,349		
Kershaw	9,867	Camden	1,000
Lancaster	6,318		
Laurens	14,982	Laurens	
Lexington	6,641		
* Liberty			
* Marion			
Marlborough	4,966	Marlborough	
Mason	8,884		
Newbury	13,964	Newbury	
Orange	13,229	Orangeburg	
Pendleton	22,897	Pendleton	
* Pinckney			
Richland	9,027	COLUMBIA	1,500
Spartan	14,259	Spartanburg	
* St. Peters			
Sumpter	19,054	Statesburg	
Union	10,995	Union	
Williamsburg	6,871	Williamsburg	
York	10,052	York	
36	415,115		

* Laid out since the last Census was taken.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Abbeville c. h.	Abbeville	624	Blairsville	Pinckney	
Alexander's	York	488	Bolles' Store	Pendleton	
Andersonville			Boyd's	Newbury	520
Ashford's Store	Fairfield	516	Bradleysville	Sumpter	
Barefield's, or }	Liberty	412	Brownsville	Marlboro'	
Newsum's }			Buford's Bridge	Barnwell	592
Barnwell c. h.	Barnwell	578	Cairo	Lancaster	468
Bachelor's }	Pendleton	615	Cambridge	Abbeville	594
Retreat }			Camden	Kershaw	471
Beaufort	Beaufort	628	Campbell's	} Abbeville	617
Beckamsville	Chester	480	Mills		
Belfast	Laurens	564	Carter's Crossings		474
Belle Air	Lancaster	471	Centreville	Pendleton	607
Bickley's Store	Abbeville	636	Charleston	Charleston	542
Blackstocks	Chester	512	Chatham	Chesterfield	429
Black Swamp	St. Peter's	412	Cheraw c. h.	Darlington	420

Chester c. h.	Chester	500	Huntsville	Laurens	
Chesterfield c. h.	Chesterfield	439	Indian Fields	Colleton	570
Chiles	Abbeville	604	Indiantown	Wmsburg.	498
China Grove	Georgetown	461	Jacksonboro'	} Colleton	575
Church Hill	Spartan	544	Cross Roads		
Clough Mills	Laurens	540	Jamesville	Clarendon	511
Columbia	Richland	506	King Creek	Barnwell	600
Conwayboro'	All Saints	462	Kingstree	Wmsboro'	500
Coosawhatchie	Beaufort	612	Lancaster c. h.	Lancaster	494
Cross Anchor	Spartan	545	Landsford	Chester Dist.	
Cross Keys	Union	553	Laurens c. h.	Laurens	582
Crowsville	Spartan		Lewisville	Chester	487
Darlington c. h.	Darlington	445	LongmiresStore	Edgefield	575
Devall's Store	Abbeville	642	Lower 3 Runs	Barnwell	627
Dorchester	Colleton	562	McCullochville	Union	510
Double Bran-ches	} Pendleton	590	McDanielsville	Spartan	
Dubose's Ferry			McKinstry's	Fairfield	464
Duncansville	Barnwell	585	McLinton	Abbeville	590
Dunklin's	Newbury		Manchester	Sumpter	501
Edgefield c. h.	Edgefield	563	Marion c. h.	Marion	426
Elim, or Parkersville	} Edgefield	571	Marr's Bluff	Marion	432
Fairfield			Meansville	Union	515
Fork Shoals, or Reedy	} Greenville	594	Mechanicsville	Darlington	432
River Shoals			Millersburg	Kershaw	451
Four Mile Bridge	} Barnwell		Monticello	Fairfield	539
Georgetown			MountainShoals	Laurens	
Godfrey's Ferry	Marion		Mount Vintage	Edgefield	570
Golden Grove	Greenville	584	Nelson's Ferry	Charleston	529
Goshen Hill	Spartan		Nesbit's Iron W.	Spartan	531
Gowen's Store	Greenville	510	Newbury c. h.	Newbury	549
Granby	Lexington	509	New Hope	Spartan	548
Greenville c. h.	Greenville	567	Oak Hall	Greenville	525
Harleesville	Marion	448	O'Neal's	Union	561
Harrisburg	Lancaster	422	Orangeburg	Orange	548
Hatten's Ford	Pendleton	619	Orrsville	Pendleton	607
Henderson's, or Hopewell	} Newbury	553	Parkersville, see Elim	} Kershaw	
Hendersonville			Patterson'sStore		
Humphreysville	Union		Pea's Store	Fairfield	499
Huntington	Laurens	560	Pendleton c. h.	Pendleton	599
			Peter's Pond	Edgefield	600
			Pickensville	Pendleton	581
			Pickensville	Union	490
			Pine Hill	York	476

Pocotaligo	Beaufort	606	Statesburg	Claremont	491
Pollardsville	Greenville		Stonesville	Greenville	580
Poolsville	Spartan	540	Stony point	Abbeville	606
Poplar Grove, or McMorrie's Store	Newbury	546	St. James (Santee), see Tib Winn		
Port's Ferry	Marion	430	Sumptersville	Claremont	504
Price's Store	Spartan	538	Tanner's Hill	Newbury	
Rantole's			Thompson's		
Red Bank	} Colleton		Tan Yard		
Edisto River			Thorn's Ferry	York	
Reedy River	}		Tib Winn, or		
Shoals, see			St. James	} Charleston	508
Fork Shoals			(Santee)		
Reedsville	Pendleton	591	Town Creek		
Remberston	Sumpter	519	Mills, see		
Richardson's	} Edgefield	580	Peter's Pond		
Tavern			Traveller's Rest	Greenville	556
Richmond's	Chester	496	Turnpike	Greenville	530
Ridge	Edgefield	539	Union c. h.	Union	505
Robertville	Barnwell	596	Upper 3 Runs	Barnwell	600
Rocky Mount, see Beckmans- ville			Varenes	Pendleton	540
			Vienna	Abbeville	649
			Walnut Hill	Greenville	
Rogersville	Pendleton	580	Wells	Beaufort	634
Salem	Salem	514	Williamsboro'	Barnwell	570
Scuffletown	Laurens	572	Willington	Abbeville	575
Shackleford's	} Spartan	544	Willow Grove	Sumpter	470
Store, or			Willtown	Williamsbg.	464
Church Hill			Winnfield or	} Marlboro'	412
Smith's Store	Spartan	544	Marlboro'		
Spartanburg	Spartan	531	Winsboro'	Fairfield	536
Speedwell Mills	Barnwell	547	York c. h.	York	478
Springfield	York		Young's Store	Lawrens	580

GEORGIA.

Situation. Between north lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$ and 35° ; and W. long $3^{\circ} 50'$ and $9^{\circ} 5'$

Boundaries. On the north, North Carolina and Tennessee. North-east, South Carolina. South, Florida. East, the Atlantic Ocean. West, West Florida and Mississippi territory.

Extent. From north to south, 300 miles; from east to west, 240.

Area. About 58,000 square miles, or 37,120,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Below the head of tide water, low and sandy. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, agreeably uneven. The mountains in the north-west abound with picturesque scenery.

Rivers. Savannah, Ogeeche, Canuche, Altamaha, Ohoope, Oconee. Appalachy, Oakmulgee, Satilla, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahouchy, Hio-wee, and Estenawry.

Minerals. Yellow ochre, near Milledgeville. Copper, near Greensburg.

Soil. In the low country, sandy, with rich lands in the swamps and on the rivers. In the upper country, various, much of it good.

Produce. Cotton the staple. Wheat and other grain, rice, and tobacco.

Climate. In the low country, hot, sultry summers. Winters, mild. Upper country, summers more temperate. Winters, agreeable. The finest climate in the United States is supposed to be about the boundary of Georgia and Tennessee.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Baldwin	6,356	MILLEDGEVILLE	1,257
Bryan	2,827	C. H.	
Bullock	2,305	Statesburgh	
Burke	10,858	Waynesborough	224
Camden	3,941	St. Mary's	585
Chatham	13,540	Savannah	5,215
Clarke	7,628	Athens	273
Columbia	11,242	Applington	
Effingham	2,586	Ebenezer	19
Elbert	12,156	Petersburg	332
* Emanuel			
Franklin	10,815	Carnesville	78
Glynn	3,417	Brunswick	

Greene	11,679	Greensborough	411
Hancock	13,330	Sparta	317
Jackson	10,569	Jeffersonton	70
Jasper	7,573	Monticello	220
Jefferson	6,111	Louisville	524
Jones	8,597	Clinton	85
Laurens	2,210	Dublin	
Liberty	6,228	Riceboro	
Lincoln	4,555	Lincolnton	108
* Madison		Danielsville	
M'Intosh	3,739	Darien	206
Montgomery	2,954	C. H.	
Morgan	8,369	Madison	229
Oglethorpe	12,297	Lexington	222
Pulaski	2,093	Hartford	
Putnam	10,029	Eatonton	180
Richmond	6,189	Augusta	2,476
Scriven	4,477	Jacksonborough	20
Tattal	2,206	C. H.	
Telfair	744	C. H.	
Twiggs	3,405	Marion	
Walton	1,026		
Warren	8,725	Warrenton	123
Washington	9,940	Saundersville	
Wayne	676	C. H.	
Wilkes	14,887	Washington.	596
Wilkinson	2,154	Irwinton	

40

254,433

* Laid out since last census.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>
Alford's store	Hancock	668	Creek agency		737
Allison's store	Warren	611	Danielsville	Madison	651
Applington	Columbia	605	Darby's	Columbia	
Athens	Clarke	690	Darien	M'Intosh	723
Avarysville	Columbia	609	Dublin	Laurens	790
Augusta	Richmond	587	Eatonton,	}	
Birdsville	Burke	660	see Putnam		
Brownsburg	Columbia	612	c. h.		
Brunswick	Glynn	756	Elberton	Elbert	665
Bryan c. h.	Bryan	677	Fairfield	Putnam	
Cairnsville	Franklin	641	Filesburg	Jackson	724
Clarksboro	Jackson	708	Fort Hawkins		706
Clinton	Jones	695	Frederica	} St. Simond's Island	740
Cook's Law office	} Elbert	654	GoosePond,		
Cornelius		650	or Strong's	} Oglethorpe	654
Coweta	Burke	799	store		

Goshen	Lincoln	633	Petersburg	Elbert	641
Grantsville	Green	650	Powellton	Hancock	665
Greensboro'	Green	662	Putnam c.h.	} Putnam	693
Hartford	Pulaski		or Etonton		
High Shoals	Clarke	704	Ragan's	Baldwin	680
Irwinton	Wilkinson	670	Raysville	Columbia	617
Jacksonboro'	Scriven	642	Riceboro'	Liberty	692
Jefferson	Jackson	718	Robertsburg	Putnam	
Jefferson	Camden	786	Saundersville	Washington	666
Lebanon	Washington	680	Savannah	Chatham	660
Lexington	Oglethorpe	672	Shiver's Mills	Warren	
Liberty Hall	Morgan	720	Shoals of	} Warren	675
Liberty Hill	Elbert	780	Ogechee		
Lincolnton	Lincoln	627	Sparta	Hancock	651
Lockhart's	Lincoln	620	Spring Hill	Jefferson	706
Lonicard	Baldwin		St. Mary's	Camden	811
Louisville	Jefferson	642	Sunbury	Liberty	702
Madison, or }	Morgan	716	Sweet Water	Warren	608
Morgan c.h. }			Tattnal c. h.	Tattnal	
Mallory's sto.	Wilkes	642	Telfair c. h.		
Marion	Twigg	662	Tuckersville	Wayne	
Milledgeville	Baldwin	673	Walkersville	Lincoln	620
Mill Haven	Scriven	633	Warrenton	Warren	929
Mitchell's sto.	Oglethorpe	678	Washington	Wilkes	632
Mongto-	} Montgomery	792	Watkinsville	Clarke	697
mery c. h. or			Waynesboro'	Burke	617
Cyprus			Whatley's	} Morgan	711
creek			Mills		
Monticello	Jasper	741	Williams'	Morgan	
Mount Vernon	Oglethorpe	667	Wrightsboro'	Columbia	617
Mullen's Ford	Franklin	626			

LOUISIANA.

Situation. Between 29° and 33° N. lat. and 12° and 17° W. longitude.

Boundaries. On the north, Missouri and Mississippi territories. South, Gulf of Mexico. East, Mississippi territory, and Gulf of Mexico. West, Missouri territory.

Extent. From north to south, 240 miles; from east to west, 210.

Area. 48,000 square miles, or 30,540,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Level towards the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi, and abounding with swamps and prairies; towards the north-west undulating.

Rivers. Mississippi, Pearl, Iberville, Plaquemines, Wachitta,

Atchafalaya, Black, Red, Teche, Vermillion, Mermento, Calcasu, and Sabine.

Soil. Generally rich and fertile.

Produce. Cotton and sugar are staples. Every kind of grain, grass, fruit, and some indigo.

Climate. The summers in the lower part are hot and sultry. The upper part more temperate. Frost in winter is seldom seen.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Ascension	2219	Donaldsonville	200
Assumption	2472		
Avoyelles	1109		
Baton Rouge West	1463		
Concordia	2875	Concordia	200
Iberville	2679		
Interior of La Fourche	1995		
Natchitoches	2870	Natchitoches	600
Ouachitta	1077		
Ocatahoola	1164		
Orleans	24,552	NEW ORLEANS	17,242
Plaquemines	1549		
Point Coupee	4539		
Rapides	2300	Alexandria	300
St. Bernard	1020		
St. Charles	3291		
St. John Baptiste	2990		
St. James	3955		
St. Landre }	5048	Opelousas	150
Opelousas }			
St. Mary's & St. Martin's }			
Attacapas	7369	St. Martin's	150
	<hr/> 76,556		
Add the four Parishes from the Mississippi Territory.			
Baton Rouge East }	10,000	Baton Rouge	800
New Feliciana }		St. Francisville	400
St. Helena }		Springfield	150
St. Tammany }		C. H.	
	<hr/> 26		
	86,556		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>
Alexandria	Rapides	1499	German coast	St. Bernard P.	1275
Assumption	Par. of As- sumption	1322	Godberry's tavern	St. John Bap- tiste Parish	1286
Attakapas	Attakapas	1412	Iberville	Iberville	1318
Balize	Plaquemine	1307	La Fourche	Interior Parish	
Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge Par.	1327	Mount Arid	St. Helena	
Butler's Plantation		1256	Natchitoches	Natchitoches	1627
Carlin set- tlement	Attakapas	1327	New Iberia	Attakapas	
Cash Clapp settlement			New Orleans	New Orleans	1231
Concordia	Concordia	1266	Ocatahoola	Ocatahoola	1313
Donaldsonvil.	Ascension Par.	1307	Opelousas	Opelousas	1452
Doyleville	N. Feliciana	1342	St. Francisvil.	New Feliciana	1328
			St. Martin's	Attakapas	1364
			St. Martinsvil.	Attakapas	1368
			Springfield	St. Helena	
			Webbsville		

INDIANA.

This interesting country, lately denominated the Indiana territory, may be now considered as a *nineteenth state*, and such is the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and its commanding situation, that it will unquestionably become a very bright star in the galaxy of the republic. As it is calculated to attract considerable attention at the present moment, it may be satisfactory, in addition to the other particulars, to give the outlines of the *State Constitution*, which has been just framed by the convention.

LEGISLATURE.—*A House of Representatives and Senate.* The representatives to be elected annually, the senate every three years. Any person 21 years of age, and upwards, is eligible to be a representative—the senators must be 25 years of age. They must hold no office of profit when elected. The legislature to meet annually on the first Monday of December.

EXECUTIVE.—*A Governor and Lieutenant Governor.*—The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected for three years, and may be *re-elected once*. The governor to receive a compensation of *one thousand dollars per annum*; the lieutenant-governor *two dollars per day* while the legislature is in session.

JUDICIARY.—*A Supreme and Circuit Court.* The supreme court to be composed of *three judges*, to be appointed by the governor and senate for *seven years*; to have appellate jurisdiction, and to sit at the seat of government, with a salary not exceeding *eight hundred dollars per annum*. The circuit courts to consist of *a presiding judge*, and *two associates*, who are to hold courts in each county. The presiding judge to be appointed by the joint ballot of the legislature for *seven years*; and the associates to be elected for seven years by the people.

Sheriffs, Clerks, and Justices, are to be elected by the people—the sheriff for three years—the clerks and justices for seven years.

Militia Officers to be elected by those subject to militia duty—all above colonel, by the commissioned officers.

A *State Bank* to be established at the seat of government, with one branch for every three counties—the branch banks must have 30,000 dollars in specie, each, before they go into operation.

Involuntary slavery is for ever excluded. The Constitution may be amended in 12 years, but never so as to permit of slavery.

CORYDON is to be the seat of government for nine years.

In passing the act for erecting the Indiana territory into a state, congress appropriated, in addition to the school section, an *entire township* of land for the support of a seminary of learning; and *four sections* for fixing the seat of the state government.

Situation. Between N. lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$ and $41^{\circ} 52'$, and W. long. $7^{\circ} 40'$ and $10^{\circ} 47'$.

Boundaries. On the north, Michigan territory, Lake Michigan, and North-west territory. South, Kentucky. East, Ohio. West, Illinois territory.

Extent. From north to south, 240 miles; from east to west, 138 miles.

Area. 34,000 square miles, or 21,760,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Hilly. Not mountainous. Scenery rich and variegated. Abounding with plains and large prairies.

Rivers. Ohio, Wabash, White Water, Tippecanoe, Illinois, and St. Joseph's.

Minerals. Coal, limestone, freestone, salt, and silver.

Soil. Generally rich and fertile.

Produce. Grain, grass, fruit,—in the south, cotton.

Climate. Temperate and pleasant.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Clark	5,760	Jeffersonville	239
Dearborn	7,310	Lawrenceburg	165
* Franklin			
* Gibson			
Harrison	3,595	CORYDON	
* Jefferson			
Knox	7,945	Vincennes	670
* Switzerland		Vevay	
* Washington			
* Wayne			
10	24,520		

* Laid off since last census.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>
Allen's Ferry	Dearborn	550	Lexington	Jefferson	
Brookville, or Franklin C. H. }	Franklin		Lindley Mills	Washington	
Charleston	Clark	630	Loughery	Dearborn	
Columbia	Gibson		Madison	Jefferson	590
Corydon	Harrison	666	Nichols' Inn	Dearborn	
Emersonville		804	Provine	Clark	640
Fleming's	Washington		Salem	Washington	
Georgetown			Salisbury	Wayne	
Hazleton's }			Smockville	Jefferson	610
Ferry }			Valonia	Washington	
Jeffersonville	Clark	638	Vevay	Jefferson	570
Laurenceburg	Dearborn	535	Vincennes	Knox	774
Leviston's	Franklin		White Oak }	Gibson	
			Springs }		

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

This is a most elegant country, and will increase in population and wealth very fast. A number of new counties have been laid out since the last census. The most populous part of the territory is towards Natches. It is presumed that the territory will ultimately be divided into *two states*; the Tombigby being the boundary. The western side will probably become a state next session of congress.

Situation. Between 30° 15' and 35° N. lat. and 8° and 14° 32' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Tennessee. South, Louisiana, West-Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico. East, Georgia. West, Louisiana and Missouri territory.

Extent. From north to south, 312 miles; from east to west, 324 miles.

Area. About 89,000 square miles, or 56,960,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Towards the south, level. To the north, elevated, and beautifully diversified. On the north-east, some spurs of the Allegany mountains.

Soil. Generally good, in many places excellent.

Produce. Cotton, corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, some sugar, and indigo.

Climate. Generally excellent. Winters mild, and summers not warmer than several degrees to the northward.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Adams	10,002	Natches	1,511
Amite	4,750	Liberty	
Baldwin	1,427		
Claiborne	3,102	Gibsonsport	
* Clarke			
Franklin	2,016	Franklin	
* Green			
Jefferson	4,001	Greenville	
Madison	4,699		
* Marion			
* Monroe			
Warren	1,114	Warren	
Washington	2,920	Fort Stoddart	
Wayne	1,253		
Wilkinson	5,068	Woodsville	
15	40,352		

* Laid out since last census.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>
Amite c. h.	Amite		Lea River	Greene	
Bluff springs	Jefferson		Liberty	Amite	1190
Chickesaw		990	M'Intosh Bluff	Baldwin	813
agency			M'Intoshville	Chickesaw nation	
Chickesawhay		1078	Middleground		
Choctaw		1149	Mobile	Mobile	
agency			Monticello	Marion	
Ellis's Ferry	ADAMS		Natches	Adams	1264
Estopatchy		1090	Nixon's	Marion	1224
river			Pascagoula		1060
Fisher's or	Clarke		Pinckneyville	Wilkinson	1312
Mt. Etna			Port Gibson	Claiborne	1225
Ford's	Amite	1199	Red Bluff or	Claiborne	1194
Fort Adams,			Smith's old		
see Loftus			stand		
Heights			Republics ville	Clarke	
Fort Jackson	Monroe		Selsertown	Adams	1268
Fort Stoddart	Washington	1036	St. Alban's	Claiborne	
Ft. St. Stephens	Washington	1081	Tensaw	Washington	1024
Franklin c. h.	Franklin		Tuckabatchy		862
Greene c. h.	Greene		Vanstown		
Greenville	Jefferson	1237	Walnut Hills	Warren	1070
or Huntston			Warminster		
Grindstone	Claiborne	1212	X Roads		
Ford			Warrentown	Warren	1141
Hickory Flat	Madison		Washington	Adams	1258
Huntsville	Madison	1247	Wilkinson c. h.	Wilkinson	

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

This territory is increasing fast in population and improvements. It will be seen by the statistical table, that *four new counties* have been laid out since last census; and it will be observed on the map, that 3,500,000 acres of land, (a space as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island) are to be located here for the soldiers who fought in the last war. The chance is, that this territory will soon become a state, and it will be one of the most important in the Union.

Situation. Between 37° and $41^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat. and $10^{\circ} 15'$ and $14^{\circ} 15'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, the North-west territory. South, Kentucky and Missouri territory. East, Indiana territory. West, Missouri territory.

Extent. From north to south, 306 miles; from east to west, 210 miles.

Area. 50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 acres.

Face of the Country. In the south, level. To the north, elevated and hilly, but not mountainous.

Rivers. Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Stony.

Minerals. Coal, salt, flint, copper, lead, iron.

Soil. Generally fertile.

Produce. Grain, grass, fruit, flax, hemp, and southern part, cotton.

Climate. Temperate and agreeable.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
* Edward			
* Johnson			
* Madison			
Randolph	7,275	Kaskaskia	622
St. Clair	5,007		
* Wabash			
6	12,282		

* Laid out since last census.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>
Beaucoup	Randolph		Belleville	St. Clair	
Big Muddy } creek }			Black Heath	Randolph	946
			Cahokia	St. Clair	979

Clinton Hill	967	Miller's Ferry	Randolph	815
Codd's Ferry	Wabash	New Albany		
Edward c. h.	Edward	Rising Sun	Dearborn	
Johnson c. h.	Johnson	Saline		823
Kaskaskia	Randolph	Shawnee town		811
Madison, c. h.	Madison	Sidney Grove	Randolph	937

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Situation. Between $41^{\circ} 45'$ and $45^{\circ} 35'$ N. lat.; and $5^{\circ} 5'$ and $8^{\circ} 18'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, the straits of Michilimackinac. South, Ohio and Indiana. East, Lakes Huron and St. Clair, and Upper Canada. West, Lake Michigan.

Extent. From north to south, 234 miles; breadth, from east to west, 138 miles.

Area. 27,000 square miles, or 17,280,000 acres.

Face of the Country. In the centre, the land is high, from whence there is a descent in all directions.

Rivers. St. Mary's, Huron, Detroit, Black, Marame, Grand, Carriou, Raisin, &c.

Soil. Generally rich and fertile.

Produce. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, fruit, &c.

Climate. Temperate and healthy. Winter lasts from the middle of November to the middle of March.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Detroit	2,227	DETROIT	770
Erie	1,340		
Huron	580		
Michilimackinac	615		
4	4,762		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>
Detroit	Wayne	566	Frenchtown	Raisin River	530

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

This extensive territory has not yet been organised into a regular government; but it is rising fast into importance. Colonel Hamilton's Rifle regiment, stationed at the village of Prairie de Chiens, will check and control the Indians in that quarter; and the measures that will probably be taken to settle Carver's Grant, before noticed, will form the basis of a society requiring the usual forms of government in the other territories.

Situation. Between $41^{\circ} 45'$ and $49^{\circ} 37'$ N. lat. and 7° and $18^{\circ} 50'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Upper Canada and Lake Superior. South, Indiana and Illinois territory. East, Upper Canada, and Lake Michigan. West and south-west, Mississippi river, which divides it from the Missouri territory.

Extent. From north to south about 360 miles; from east to west, 456 miles.

Area. About 147,000 square miles, or 94,080,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Generally undulating. In some places hilly, but not mountainous.

Rivers. Mississippi, Ouisconsin, Fox, Mononomie, Chippeway, &c.

Soil. A great portion of it excellent.

Climate. Towards the south, pleasant. To the north, cold.

Few settlements have yet been made in this extensive region, and the inhabitants were not included in the last census.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

This great country is rising fast into importance. The probability is, that it will be subdivided into districts of a convenient size, and these will be admitted as states, as soon as they have sufficient population. *Two millions* of acres of land are appropriated for the soldiers between the Arkansas and St. Francis, and *half a million* above St. Charles.

Situation. Between 26° and $49^{\circ} 37'$ N. lat. and 12° and $49^{\circ} 30'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, unsettled country. South, Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico. East, Upper Canada, North-west territory, Illinois territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi territory, and Louisiana; west, the Pacific Ocean, and south-west the Spanish internal provinces.

Extent. From north to south, about 1380 miles. From east to west, about 1680 miles.

Area. About 1,580,000 square miles, or 1,011,200,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Towards the south, level. In many places overflowed by rivers. To the north, elevated, swelling out into large hills. To the north-west and west, very lofty mountains.

Rivers. Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Grand, Osage, Maramec, St. Francis, White, Arkansaw, Wachitta, Red, Sabine, Moines, Rio Colorado, Rio Bravos de Dios, Rio Guadalupe, Rio del Norte, &c. &c.

Minerals. Very abundant; particularly lead, of which there are extensive and valuable mines near St. Genevieve.

Soil. Every quality. A vast quantity of it rich and valuable.

Produce. Grain, grass, fruit, cotton, and some sugar and indigo.

Climate. In the south, warm. Middle, temperate. To the north and west, cold. On the Pacific Ocean, temperate.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Cape Girardeau	3,888	Cape Girardeau
New Madrid	2,103	New Madrid
St. Charles	3,505	St. Charles 450
St. Louis	5,667	St. Louis 1,600
St. Genevieve	4,620	St. Genevieve
Settlements of		
Hope Field and	188	
St. Francis		
Do. on Arkansaw	874	
7	<hr/> 20,845	

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>
Birdstown	Cape Girardeau	939	New Madrid	New Madrid	996
Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	927	Rossville	New Madrid	890
Herculaneum			St. Charles	Fairfield	1002
Mine-au-Breton		1005	St. Genevieve	St. Genevieve	925
		930	St. Louis	Fairfield	983



SECTION IV.

A View of the British Possessions to the North and East of the United States.

THE British lay claim to a vast extent of territory, comprehending from the boundary of the United States, before described, to the north pole, and across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; but as there are no settlements, except those bordering on the St. Lawrence, it is unnecessary in this place, to take notice of any other than the following, viz.: Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, and Upper Canada; to which may be added, the country lying west of Upper Canada, so as to complete the view of the map.

Mr. Pinkerton, one of the best British geographers, justly remarks, "that those parts of North America which still belong to Britain, are extensive and of considerable importance, though so thinly peopled, and in such a disadvantageous climate, that they sink into insignificance, when compared with the great and flourishing territories of the United States." A view of the map, and of the statistical table annexed to it, will afford satisfactory evidence of the truth of this position, which may be further illustrated by advert- ing to the following particulars.

The whole British territory exhibited on the surface of the map, excluding the large waters, contains upwards of one million of square miles; yet the population, though aided by all the power and resources of the British empire, for upwards of half a century, con-

tains only between three and four hundred thousand inhabitants; while the single state of Ohio, which thirty years ago was a savage wilderness, now contains about five hundred thousand; and fifteen of the counties of the western part of New York, all settled within thirty or forty years, contains a population greater than all the Canadas.

Still, however, the British possessions are of great importance, both to the parent country and to the United States. To the former they afford a good market for many of their manufactures, and send valuable returns of raw material; and to the latter, particularly the north-east part, they afford an excellent market for the surplus produce, particularly through the medium of the commercial towns on the St. Lawrence, and in Nova Scotia.

Having taken this general view of these possessions, we shall now take a more particular account of the several sections, geographically arranged, from east to west.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island is but partially exhibited on the map. The part that we see on it is situated on the east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between north latitude $47^{\circ} 43'$ and $51^{\circ} 50'$, and $18^{\circ} 30'$ and 22° of east longitude from Washington; answering to between 55° and $58^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude from London. The part exhibited is about 270 miles long by about 120 miles broad, and contains an area of 31,200 square miles, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

The face of the country, as far as it is known, is

hilly and covered with forests. It is watered by several rivers, and has many large and commodious harbours. The soil, as far as it has been explored, is rocky and barren. The climate is exceedingly disagreeable; the cold is severe, and of long duration; and in summer the heat, though it continues but for a short time, is violent. The coasts are extremely subject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of sleet and snow; and, excepting a short time in summer, the sky is generally overcast with thick clouds. The only vegetable production of any importance is timber, which is abundant, and is a considerable article of commerce. But the island is chiefly valuable on account of the cod-fisheries on the banks in its neighbourhood. The chief towns are St. John, Placentia, and Bonavista.

CAPE BRETON.

This island is situated between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and extends from north latitude $45^{\circ} 32'$ to $47^{\circ} 05'$, and from east longitude $15^{\circ} 30'$ to $17^{\circ} 18'$, answering to $59^{\circ} 42'$ and $61^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude from London. It is about 100 miles long by 80 broad; but the soil and climate are so disadvantageous, that the inhabitants are very few, probably not above 1000; chiefly attached to the fisheries.

The face of the country is covered with numerous lakes and forests. The soil has, after various experiments, been found totally unfit for agriculture. Except the hilly parts, the surface of the ground appears to have but little solidity, being every where covered with moss and water. The climate is exceedingly cold, foggy, and unwholesome. There are some veins of

coal in the island; but, with the exception of timber, it can scarcely boast a single vegetable production of value. The principal towns are Sidney and Louisburg.

ST. JOHN, OR PRINCE EDWARD.

This island is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 30 miles to the westward of Cape Breton; and on the north of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from whence it is divided by a narrow strait. It is about 110 miles long and 30 broad; and, being rich and fertile, contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is therefore of more importance than Cape Breton; but the climate is cold, damp, and foggy, which will for ever prevent it from being thickly settled. The chief towns are Princetown, Richmond, Charlotte, and Stukely.

To the north and east of these islands, there are a group called the *Magdalen Islands*, which being entirely unsettled, merit no particular notice.

We may also observe here, that the large island of ANTICOSTI, situated at the outlet of the river St. Lawrence, is entirely barren and uninhabited.

NOVA SCOTIA.

This is a large peninsula, extending from New Brunswick to the Atlantic, and is about 230 miles long by 110 broad. The country along the coast is rugged and stony, but there are some good spots of land in the interior; and there are valuable mines of coal, limestone, plaster of Paris, and iron ore. The climate is pretty similar to that of the islands already

noticed; but being further south, the winters are more mild, though the vicinity to the Banks of Newfoundland causes it to be much exposed to fogs. The province is settled by French, New Englanders, and British people; but, except the sea-board, the settlements are very thin, the whole population probably not exceeding 50,000.

HALIFAX is the capital, and is advantageously situated on the west side of a spacious and commodious harbour, having an easy and safe entrance. It is built on the declivity of a hill, the summit of which is about 320 feet above the level of the sea, and it is laid out into squares, the streets crossing one another at right angles. It contains about 1000 houses and 8000 inhabitants. The country round the town is quite sterile, the land being rocky, and the soil generally unfit for cultivation; but its convenience as a port causes it to be pretty well supplied with provisions. It is occupied by the British as a naval station, which renders it an object of great importance to the United States.

LIVERPOOL is built on Liverpool bay, and is a commercial settlement of very considerable importance, containing about 200 houses and 1000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are from the United States.

The other principal towns are Annapolis, which has of late carried on a great trade with Eastport, in the district of Maine, Onslow, Truro, Windsor, Yarmouth, and Shelburn; which last was remarkable as being the great resort of British adherents during the revolutionary war. In 1783 it contained 600 families; but it has of late declined, the greater part of its inhabitants having returned to the United States.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Extends from Nova Scotia to Lower Canada, and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the district of Maine, being about 180 miles long and 120 broad. This province being united with Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and St. John's, in one military command, subject to the governor of Lower Canada, it excites no great attention either in a civil or military point of view. The soil and climate are somewhat assimilated to those of the district of Maine contiguous to it. There are a number of very extensive rivers in the interior, of which St. John's is the chief; and the soil is represented as being fertile, producing grain and grass in plenty. The inhabitants probably amount to about 45,000. St. Andrew's and St. John's are the only towns worth notice.

LOWER CANADA

Is situated upon both sides of the St. Lawrence river, and extends from north latitude 45° to 53° , and from west longitude 4° west, to $12^{\circ} 30'$ east from Washington; answering to $64^{\circ} 30'$ and 81° west from London. Its greatest length from east to west is about 750 miles, and breadth from north to south about 560. Seventy miles of this province border on New York, 90 on Vermont, 33 on New Hampshire, and 245 on the district of Maine.

The face of the country is rather hilly, and in some places mountainous; but it contains a great deal of good soil, producing grain, and grass in abundance; and a little tobacco is raised for private use. The set-

lements are mostly confined to the banks of the rivers, and the greater part of the interior of the country is covered with forests; but, except in the meadows, the trees are generally of small growth.

The climate is very severe, and the heat and cold go to great extremes. The thermometer rises sometimes in summer to 98° , and in winter the mercury freezes. The winter sets in early in November, and continues till April, during which the ground is entirely covered with snow, often from four to six feet deep. In January and February the frost is so intense, that there is danger of being frost-bitten, and to guard against it the inhabitants cover the whole body with furs, except the eyes and nose.

The population is computed at about 150,000: and they carry on a very considerable commerce, which chiefly centres in the two great Canadian towns, Quebec and Montreal.

A very considerable portion of the trade of this province is derived from Upper Canada and the northern parts of the United States; and the exports, consisting chiefly of grain, flour, provisions, potash, timber, naval stores, furs, &c. have of late been very great. The imports are chiefly British goods, part of which are distributed through the northern part of the United States.

The chief towns are Quebec and Montreal, and these being places of very great importance, demand a little more detail in description.

QUEBEC is situated on a prominent point of land, between the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, about 320 miles from the sea, in north latitude $46^{\circ} 52'$ west longitude from London 71° ; and east from Wash-

ington 6°. It is 80 miles distant from the nearest point in the United States, in the district of Maine—170 from Montreal—243 from Plattsburg—and 421 from Albany. The town is divided into upper and lower. The upper town stands on a high limestone rock, of great natural strength, and it is well fortified. The citadel is constructed on the highest part of Cape Diamond, 350 feet above the river, and is very strong; and the whole works have, of late years, been much improved.

The lower town occupies the ground at the basis of the promontory, which has been gained from the cliffs, on one side, by mining, and from the river, on the other, by the construction of wharves; and this is the principal place of commerce.

In consequence of the peculiarity of situation, the streets are generally irregular and uneven; many of them very narrow, and but few of them are paved. The houses are generally built of stone, and are very rough and unsightly, the interior being plain and void of taste. The public buildings are numerous, but the greater part of them are equally void of taste and elegance with the private buildings; though much labour and expense must have been bestowed on their construction. The principal public buildings are the Catholic cathedral church, the Jesuit's college, the seminary, the protestant metropolitan church, the court-house, the hotel Dieu, convent of Ursulines, library, general hospital, &c. The monastery, once a building of considerable importance, was destroyed by fire, in 1796; and the order became extinct.

The population appears, by the most recent accounts, to be about 15,000. About two-thirds of the

inhabitants are of French extraction, who are gay and lively; and the inhabitants generally are represented as being polite and hospitable.

The river, opposite the city, is from 900 to 1000 yards broad, and its greatest depth, at high water, is thirty fathoms, the anchorage being every where safe and good. The flow of the tide is very strong, rising usually to eighteen feet, and at spring-tides to twenty-four. The river, in winter, is frequently frozen over, when the scene becomes very amusing and interesting, affording the country people, on the south side, an opportunity of bringing their produce to market over the ice; and presenting a field for the exercise of the citizens, who are frequently seen driving their horses and carriages on the frozen surface of the river. Below the town, the river widens out into a spacious basin, capable of containing a vast quantity of shipping. Immediately below this it is divided by the island of Orleans into two streams, from whence it widens out to ten or twelve miles, continuing to increase till it reaches the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it is 170 miles wide, and discharges one of the largest collections of fresh water on the surface of the globe. It is navigable with ships of the largest burden to Quebec, and with merchant vessels to Montreal. The tide flows to Three Rivers, about 70 miles above Quebec.

The view round Quebec is beautiful. To the west are the heights and plains of Abraham, rendered memorable by the battle between the French and English in 1759. To the north is the river St. Charles, of which the windings present a picturesque appearance. To the south and south-east is the river and highlands above Point des Peres. To the east is the basin,

Point Levi, Isle of Orleans, with the north and south channels. To the north-east are the mountains of Beauport, stretching beyond the river Montmorenci, remarkable as exhibiting one of the most wonderful falls in the world, a description of which shall close this account.

The river Montmorenci rises in the north-east, and passes through a course of considerable extent. On its approach to the St. Lawrence, the channel is bounded by precipitous rocks, its breadth becomes much contracted, and the rapidity of the current is augmented. On the east side the bank is about 50 feet high, and nearly perpendicular; the opposite bank being of a singular shape, resembling the ruins of a lofty wall. The river descends between them with a foaming current, broken by huge masses of stone at the bottom. It continues to augment in velocity, and forms several cascades before reaching the great fall; when it is precipitated, in an almost perpendicular direction, over a rock 246 feet high, forming one of the most sublime views in the world.

The breadth of the fall is 100 feet. The basin is bounded by steep cliffs, composed of grey limestone. An advantageous view of the fall may be obtained from the beach of the St. Lawrence, when it is low water.

MONTREAL is situated on the south-east side of an island of the same name, in the river St. Lawrence, in $45^{\circ} 28'$ north latitude; and longitude west from London $73^{\circ} 35'$; being east from Washington $3^{\circ} 25'$. It is 170 miles above Quebec, 500 from the sea, 40 from the nearest land in the United States, and about 200 from Kingston, at the east end of Lake Ontario. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, extending from north-

east to south-west, and was originally surrounded by a wall to defend it against the Indians; but it was never in a state to resist the attack of a regular army. The fortifications fell to ruin long ago, and, in pursuance of an act of the colonial legislature, they have lately been entirely demolished. This city, like Quebec, is divided into upper and lower, though the difference of level between them does not exceed fifteen feet.

The streets are sufficiently wide, and regularly disposed, crossing one another mostly at right angles, so that the city is airy and agreeable. The houses of the principal inhabitants are neat and commodious; and the store-houses, for merchandize, are spacious and secure; but many of the other houses are badly built, and have a very poor appearance. The principal public buildings are the hotel Dieu, founded in 1644; the general hospital, *place d'armes*, the cathedral, a Roman catholic and an English church, a seminary, two convents, government house, and a court of law. Anciently there were a number of gates to the city, distinguished by several names, some of which yet remain, but the walls being away, the gates are now only known by name.

The front of the city stands on an eminence of from 10 to 15 feet above the level of the river, which forms a natural and very excellent wharf, the seat of an extensive commerce; and the environs are composed of four streets, viz.: Quebec, St. Lawrence, Recolet, and St. Antoine. The city and suburbs contain about 12,000 inhabitants; and the city is in such a state of improvement that it promises to become one of the most important places on the western continent.

Montreal Island is 30 miles long, and its greatest breadth between 7 and 8; its circumference being about 70 miles. The land rises gradually from the river, and, at the distance of two miles and a half from the city, forms a mountain, about 700 feet high, from the top of which there is a fine view.

The island is divided into nine parishes, and is the seat of a very extensive population. The principal settlements, besides Montreal, are *La Chine*, so called from a project formed to penetrate across the continent to China from this place; St. Joseph, Le Saut, St. Laurent, St. Geneveive, and St. Ann.

The isle of Jesus lies to the north-west of Montreal, from which it is divided by the river des Prairies; so called from being bordered on each side by meadows. This island is about 15 miles long, and 5 broad, and contains several settlements: and to the westward are two smaller islands, named *Bisart*, and *Perrot*. To the north of the isle of Jesus is the river St. John, a branch of the Outawas, or Grand River, a considerable stream, which towards the west is interspersed with such a vast variety of islands, that there appears as much land as water. To the west of this are the *Two Mountains*, and to the south of them the Outawas River extends itself into a large basin, called the lake of the Two Mountains, being about 8 or 9 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad; and, being divided into two channels by the isle Perrot, it forms a junction with the St. Lawrence in the lake St. Louis.

Lake St. Louis is only an extension of the river St. Lawrence, about 4 miles broad, and stretches to *La Chine*, where it contracts to the breadth of little more than half a mile, and opposite to *La Prairie*

there are considerable rapids; below which it spreads out into a stream from one to two miles wide, interspersed with a number of islands, among which the river runs with a strong current, and it is pretty deep. It is navigable with merchant vessels to Montreal, but it requires a strong east wind to bring them up, so that the passage is very tedious; but the city, nevertheless, has great mercantile advantages. It enjoys a much more favourable climate than Quebec, the winters being six weeks shorter. The soil around it is rich and fertile, and the markets are abundantly supplied; a considerable portion of the supplies, before the war, were furnished by the United States.

The mode of navigating the St. Lawrence and Outawas upwards, is interesting. The St. Lawrence is navigated by flat-bottomed boats, about forty-nine feet long, and six across, at the broadest part. They generally carry about 9000 lbs. and are conducted by four men and a guide. Each boat is supplied with a mast and sail, a grappling iron, with ropes, and setting poles. When loaded, they take their departure from La Chine, generally eight or ten together, that the crews may aid each other; and the time of performing the voyage to Kingston and back is about ten or twelve days; the distance being about 200 miles.

From twenty to thirty of these boats are kept in the service of the government, for transporting necessities to the troops, stores for the engineer department, and presents of European manufacture to the Indian tribes.

The navigation of the Outawas, or Grand River, is performed in *bark canoes*, in a direct course to St.

Joseph, on Lake Huron, and thence to the new establishment called Kamanastigua, on Lake Superior.

The other principal towns and settlements are, Isle Aux Noix, St. John, Chambly, and Sorel, on the river Sorel or Richelieu; and Three Rivers, St. Suplice, St. Ann's, and Sillery, on the St. Lawrence.

UPPER CANADA

Extends from Lower Canada to Lake Winnipeg, in long. 97° , and comprehends a vast extent of territory; being from east to west about 600 miles, and about 360 on an average from north to south.—The area is about 290,000 square miles.

The settlements are chiefly confined to the banks of the rivers and lakes, and present a most extensive, and in some places a thickly settled frontier to the United States. About 300 miles of this province border on the rivers and lakes opposite the Michigan territory; 150 on Lake Erie opposite the state of Ohio; 45 opposite the state of Pennsylvania; and 380 on the state of New York.

The inhabitants are composed of French, English, and Scottish, and a great many have emigrated from the United States within these last twenty years, principally of Dutch and German extraction. The whole inhabitants may be estimated at 100,000, and as the district along the lakes enjoys a pretty mild climate and good soil, they are likely to increase.

That part of the province which stretches between the lakes, lying between the 42d and 45th degree of

north latitude, is by far the most valuable, and enjoys a comparatively temperate climate, the winters being generally as mild as at Philadelphia. The banks of Lake Erie and of the Niagara river between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are beautiful, and will in all probability become a thickly settled country, to which, and to the adjoining states, the inhabitants of the lower provinces will be chiefly indebted for their trade.

Agriculture is pretty well understood, and the produce is abundant. A good deal of domestic manufacture is carried on, and there are some carding machines, and a few coarse woollens are made; but they are not encouraged, the genius of the government being directed to secure as many importations as possible from England.

The great leading feature in the geography of the British possessions is the gulf and river St. Lawrence, connected with the great lakes, and the navigable rivers that flow into them. They admit of the greatest inland navigation in the world, and this to a maritime and commercial nation, like Britain, is of such importance, that we cease to wonder at the high value she sets on her North American possessions. From the view that has been exhibited, it will be perceived, that the gulf and river St. Lawrence is navigable with ships of the largest size to Quebec, nearly 700 miles from the sea. Merchant vessels ascend to Montreal, 170 miles above Quebec. Batteaux of large size ascend to Kingston, about 200 miles above Montreal. Lake Ontario is navigable with ships of large burden, 170 miles, to the mouth of the Niagara river, and that river is navigable eight miles to Queenstown. Here there is an overland carriage to Chippeway, distant ten miles, from

whence the river is navigable in large boats, 22 miles, to Fort Erie. Lake Erie is navigable with ships of large burden to Malden, 250 miles, and the navigation is continued through Detroit river, 24 miles; through Lake St. Clair 40; through Huron river 40; and through Lake Huron to the rapids of St. Mary, 250 miles. There is a portage by a canal of three miles at these rapids; and then Lake Superior is navigable to the grand portage leading to Lake Winnipeg, 300 miles, and to its west end, 150 miles more. The whole of this extended navigation is therefore 2337 miles; and it is all navigable with *ships* except 213 miles, of which only 10 requires the use of land carriage.

Besides the direct navigation to the head of Lake Superior, there are various minor branches, some of them of great extent and importance; and there are many portages to the head waters of the western rivers. The Utawas or Grand River connects Montreal, by an inland passage, with the upper lakes, and with James's bay; and from the last, there is a continued chain of water communication to the Arctic Ocean. The grand portage connects Lake Superior with the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, and the interior of the country, to a great extent; and from the head of Lake Superior, there is a short portage to the head waters of the Mississippi.

The chief towns and settlements in Upper Canada are—

YORK the capital, situated on the north side of Lake Ontario; Newark, Queenstown, and Chipeway, on the Niagara river; Kingston, at the east end of Lake Ontario; and Malden and Sandwich, on the straits of Detroit.

The territory west of Upper Canada, and the coast of Labrador, though of great extent, being entirely unsettled, merit no particular notice.

The island on the west coast, inhabited by the Wakash nation, may be considered for the present as an independent state. The inhabitants are represented as being a savage, warlike people, against whose power it will be necessary to guard, should any settlement be formed on the north-west coast.

SECTION V.

A view of the Spanish Internal Provinces, and of Florida.

THE whole of the internal provinces are exhibited on the map, together with the peninsula of California, Upper California, the unexplored country to the north-west, and a part of the vice-royalty of Mexico on the south.

The internal provinces extend from the Rio del Norte to the Gulf of California, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the north-west limits of Sinora, and to New Mexico. The length from the south-east part to the north-west part is about 900 miles; and the breadth from north-east to south-west is about 500. The whole space is about 630,000 square miles, and comprehends the *Intendancies* of Durango in the middle, Sinora on the west, and San Louis Potosi on the east.

The face of the country is very various. On the sea coast, to the eastward, it is pretty level, but soon

risers to a considerable eminence. The country in the interior is remarkably diversified, a great part of it being covered by lofty mountains. In the north-west, the mountains are in many places so high, that they are covered with perpetual snow. By viewing the map, it will be readily seen, that the greater part of the rivers that water this country, rise among these mountains. The Rio del Norte, already noticed, waters the whole north-east part, in a course exceeding 1400 miles. The Rio Colorado of the west, rises near the Rio del Norte, and pursuing a south-west passage of more than 600 miles, falls into the head of the Gulf of California. The Rio Gila rises among the mountains in the interior, and pursuing a west course of 350 miles, falls also into the Gulf of California. The only other river of note is the Hiaqui on the west, and the Rio de San Fernando, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

Having taken this general view of the country, we shall now take a more minute view by intendancies, which will afford an opportunity of bringing into notice the valuable mines scattered through the country, which are generally denoted on the map by a small star.

INTENDANCY OF SAN LOUIS POTOSI.

This intendancy comprehends the province of *New Santander*, and *New Leon*, in the internal provinces. On the south it extends into the vice-royalty, and in the north and east it comprehends, by the Spanish account, the province of Texas; but the whole of this territory, and all that part of New Santander which lies to the north of the Rio Bravo, is, by the Ameri-

cans, considered part of the territory of the United States. The part of New Santander lying south of the Rio del Norte, and New Leon, are the only provinces to be noticed here.

This country, as exhibited on the map, is about 160 miles square, comprehending about 25,600 square miles, and the inhabitants are computed at about 70,000.

The soil is composed of secondary and alluvial formations. The climate is very unequal. In summer it is extremely hot, and in winter the cold is very severe, particularly during the prevalence of those winds which blow over the country from the northern regions, towards the torrid zone. The sky, however, is generally pure and serene. The country is gifted by nature with the most precious productions, particularly towards the province of Zacatecas, where the mines of gold and silver are said to be very rich. It is, however, not very favourably situated in a commercial point of view, for, though there are a number of ports along the Gulf of Mexico, the depth of water seldom exceeds 12 feet. The principal towns and settlements are, *Monterrey*, *Linares*, *Soto la Marino*, and *Remosa*.

INTENDANCY OF DURANGO.

This intendency comprehends the provinces of *Cohauila*, and *New Biscay*, together with the mountainous district, called the *Bolson de Mapimi*, which is sometimes considered as a country not conquered by the Spaniards, and sometimes as composing a part of this intendency.

The province of *New Mexico* to the north, al-

though separated from the intendency of Durango by a desert, extending from the Passo del Norte to Shibilleta, is represented on the map in connection with it.

This intendency, including *New Mexico*, extends from north to south about 1200 miles, and 450 from east to west. Its area is about 380,000 square miles; and the inhabitants amount, by the most recent accounts, to 300,000, being a little less than one to a square mile.

The soil is by no means fertile throughout this district; but there are many rich valleys, so that the country might sustain a great population. The objects of the greatest importance are the mines, of which the produce is very considerable, except in New Mexico, where no gold or silver has been found; but there is in that province an extensive copper mine; and in some of the mountains near Santa Fé, there has been found a stratum of *talc*, which is so large and flexible as to render it capable of being divided into thin flakes, of which the greater proportion of the houses in Santa Fé, and all the villages to the north, have their window lights made.

As this territory comprehends a great extent of latitude, the climate is very various. Generally speaking, the heat and cold go to great extremes; but the air is pure and serene, and there is very little rain, except at one season of the year. Pike, in treating of New Mexico, says, “No person accustomed to reside in the temperate climate of 36 and 37 degrees of north latitude, in the United States, can form any idea of the piercing cold in that parallel in New Mexico; but the air is serene, and unaccompanied by damps and fogs, as it rains but once in the year, and some years

not at all. It is a mountainous country. The grand dividing ridges, which separate the waters of the Rio del Norte from those of California, border it on the line of its western limits, and are covered in some places with eternal snows, which give a keenness to the air that could not be calculated upon, nor expected, in a temperate zone."

The principal towns and settlements are *Durango*, *Chihuahua*, *St. Jean del Rio*, and *Pallalein*, in New Biscay; and *Montelovez*, *Saltillo*, and *Santa Rosa*, in Cohauila. In New Mexico the principal town is *Santa Fé*, the capital of the province.

INTENDANCY OF SINORA.

This intendancy comprehends the provinces of *Sinora*, and *Sinaloa*, extending in length 540 miles, and in breadth about 270. The area is about 142,800 square miles, and the population about 260,000.

The soil in this intendancy is dry and sandy, except towards the Gulf of California, where it is much better; but there is very little timber in the country. The air is humid upon the sea coast, but dry and pure in the interior. The country abounds with gold and silver mines.

The chief towns and settlements are—In *Sinora*, *ARISPE*, the capital, *Sonora*, and *Terrante*; and in *Sinaloa*, the capital of the same name.

PROVINCE OF OLD CALIFORNIA.

This province embraces all the peninsula stretching from north latitude 23° to near 32°; being nearly 700

miles long, and on an average about 70 miles broad. The area is about 50,000 square miles, and the population about 9000.

A chain of mountains runs through the centre of the province its whole length, of which the highest point is about 5000 feet. At the foot of the mountains the soil is sandy and stony; and indeed, in the whole province, the soil is remarkably light and arid; vegetation is at a stand, and rain being very unfrequent, there is a general want of water. There are few springs, and, through a remarkable fatality, where they are the rock is generally naked. In some places, however, there are springs and earth together, and where this is the case, nothing can exceed the fertility of the soil. The climate is delightful. The sky is constantly serene, and of a deep blue, generally without a cloud; or should a few clouds appear, it is only for a moment at the setting of the sun, and then they display the most beautiful shades of violet, purple, and green. No where could an astronomer find a more delightful abode than on this coast.

The principal towns and settlements are, *Loreto*, *Santa Ana*, and *San Joseph*.

INTENDANCY OF NEW CALIFORNIA.

This intendancy extends from near north latitude 32°, to the bay of St. Francisco, in latitude 38°; and from the mountains, as exhibited on the map, to the sea; being about 450 miles long, and an average breadth of 110. Its area is about 50,000 square miles, and the population about 16,000.

The soil of New California is much superior to

that of the peninsula, and the country is well watered. The climate is much more mild than in the same parallels of latitude on the eastern coast of the continent; but the sky is often overcast and cloudy. Good wines are made all along the coast, to beyond 37° north latitude, and olives grow plentifully in the south. The face of the country is agreeably diversified, and prairies of considerable extent are situated between the coast and the mountains.

The principal settlements are, *St. Francisco*, *Monterrey*, *St. Michael*, *St. Fernando*, and *St. Diego*. ST. CARLOS DE MONTERREY, the capital, was founded in 1770.

The large country lying between the Californian Mountains and New Mexico, has been but partially explored. Future researches will no doubt, make important discoveries in this quarter; and at some future day the Gulf of California, and the Rio Colorado of the west, will probably be the seats of large and important settlements.

PART OF THE VICE-ROYALTY.

The part of the vice-royalty exhibited on the map comprehends part of *Guadalaxara*; part of *Zacatecas*; part of *St. Louis*, and part of *New Santander*. It extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Sinaloa, and from north latitude $22^{\circ} 50'$ to $24^{\circ} 47'$, being 414 miles long by 90 broad, and contains 35,000 square miles, and about 120,000 inhabitants.

The soil and climate of the eastern part has been noticed under the head of the intendancy of San Louis Potosi. In the interior there is a high table land, and

the soil is singularly arid and barren. There are a considerable number of mines, and the country abounds with soda.

The principal towns are, *New Santander*, *Fresnillo*, *Sombrerete*, and *St. Lucea*.

FLORIDA.

This province is situated on the south of the United States, and originally was divided into east and west; but the United States having, in virtue of the purchase of Louisiana, claimed and taken possession of all that part situated to the westward of the Perdido river—the part that stretches between that river and the Apalachicola, is represented on the map in connection with the peninsula, under the general name of Florida.

The province, so constituted, extends from north latitude 25° to 31° ; and from longitude $3^{\circ} 30'$ to $10^{\circ} 22'$ from Washington. The length from north to south is 370 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west is about 350 miles; but the average breadth of the peninsula is only about 120. The area in square miles is about 58,000; and the population about 10,000, being nearly six square miles to one inhabitant.

The face of the country is, generally speaking, low and sandy. In the interior there is a ridge of sandy hills, but there is no bold scenery; while the country abounds in many places with swamps and marshes to such a degree, as to render it very unhealthy. Having such an extensive sea coast, however, on which there are a great number of fine harbours, there are many choice situations for towns, and the whole country, if

cleared, drained and cultivated, would support a very considerable population.

The largest rivers are, St. John's, and Apalachicola; but there are many smaller ones, and the bays are very numerous, and some of them very extensive.

The soil is generally sandy, but there is a great deal of excellent alluvial land on the banks of the rivers, and the intervals between the hills are many of them rich, affording excellent ranges for cattle.

There seems to be but a small supply of minerals in the country. Limestone and iron ore are found on the banks of the Apalachicola river; and there are some mineral springs.

The country being nearly surrounded by the sea, and within range of the trade winds, enjoys a comparatively temperate climate. The summers are generally pleasant, and the winters very mild. Frost and snow are never seen, except in the northern extremity, and there but seldom. Cattle graze in the fields all winter, and many places produce two crops in a year.

The principal towns are, *St. Augustine*, on the Atlantic, and *Pensacola*, on the Gulf of Mexico.

SECTION VI.

A view of the West Indies, and the Islands of Bahama and Bermudas.

THE West India Islands, together with part of the Spanish Maine, and part of the Bahama Islands, are exhibited on the south-east corner of the map, on a reduced scale.

The islands which have received the name of West Indies, lie between latitude 10° and 28° north, and longitude 56° and 85° west from London. The southern extremity is the island of Trinidad, and Walter's Key, to the north of the Bahama Islands, is the northern. The name West Indies was conferred upon them by the first discoverers, from a mistaken notion that they constituted a part of India, which they were in quest of. They may be classed as follows:

On the west, the large islands *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *St. Domingo* or *Hayti*, and *Porto Rico*, with the lesser islands attached to them.

On the east, the Caribbean Islands, consisting of *Crab Island*, *St. Thomas*, *Anegada*, *Tortola*, *Santa Cruz*, *Anguilla*, *St. Martin*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Saba*, *Barbuda*, *St. Eustatia*, *St. Christopher's*, *Nevis*, *Antigua*, *Montserrat*, *Guadaloupe*, *Deseada*, *Marigalante*, *Dominica*, *Martinico*, *St. Lucia*, *Barbadoes*, *St. Vincent*, *Grenada*, *Tobago*, and *Trinidad*.

On the south, the lesser Antilles, viz.: *Margarita*, *Tortuga*, *Buenos Ayres*, and *Curaçoa*.

On the north, the Bahama Islands, consisting of *Grand Bahama*, *Abaco*, *Eleuthera*, *Providence*, *San Salvador*, *Long Island*, *Mayaguana*, *Turk's Island*, and the numerous keys and small islands with which they are surrounded.

CUBA, (SPANISH.)

This noble island is about 800 miles long, by 70 broad. Its area is about 54,000 square miles, and it contains about 350,000 inhabitants.

The face of the country is exceedingly diversified, and beautiful; and the soil is fertile in a high degree, producing sugar, tobacco, ginger, cotton and other articles of great value.

The chief city is *Havanna*, which contains about 25,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are, *Matanzas*, *Trinidad*, *St. Juan*, and *San Salvador*.

JAMAICA, (BRITISH.)

This is the most valuable island possessed by the English. It is about 150 miles long by 50 broad, containing an area of 6000 square miles, and contains a population of upwards of 300,000, of whom about 9-10ths are slaves.

The island is divided by a range of mountains, running nearly east and west throughout its whole length, in which several rivers take their rise, flowing thence in gentle streams to the sea. The whole island is distinguished by scenery of a superlative description, and the mountains are covered with extensive woods in perpetual verdure; so that it may be said to

enjoy a perpetual spring. In the interior of the country, the island is quite healthy and agreeable; but in many of the sea ports it is very unwholesome, and becomes the grave of many Europeans.

SPANISH TOWN is the seat of government; but *Kingston* is by far the largest town, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are, *Montego-Bay*, *Savana-la-Mar*, and *Falmouth*.

ST. DOMINGO, OR HAYTI, (NATIVES.)

This beautiful island is about 320 miles long, by about 150 broad, containing about 28,000 square miles, and about 500,000 inhabitants, chiefly people of colour. It was once in such a flourishing state, that it was called the paradise of the West Indies; but the revolution which transferred the power from European hands into that of the people of colour, has no doubt greatly altered its character.

The soil is excellent, and the island fertile in the highest degree; producing almost every variety of a vegetable nature for use and beauty, or food and luxury, which Providence has bestowed on man. But the climate is unfavourable, and in many places so fatal to Europeans, that it is probable they will never more gain an ascendancy on it.

The chief towns are, *St. Domingo*, *St. Jago*, *Port-au-Prince*, *Jeremie*, and *Cape Nichola Mole*.

PORTO RICO, (SPANISH.)

This island is about 115 miles long by 36 broad. Its area is about 4,000 square miles, and it contains

about 200,000 inhabitants, the number being greatly augmented by the refugees from *St. Domingo*.

The island is beautiful, fertile, and well watered; and the produce is abundant, of sugar, cotton, ginger, &c.

The chief town is *St. Juan*.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

These comprehend the whole of the group situated between *Porto Rico* and *Trinidad*. Their size and relative situation will be distinctly seen on the map. The largest are *Guadaloupe* and *Martinico*, which are fine islands, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants. They belong to the French. *St. Martins* and *St. Bartholomew* belong to Sweden; *St. Thomas* and *Santa Cruz* belong to the Danes; and all the rest are English.

Of the English islands, *Antigua*, *Barbadoes*, and *Trinidad*, are the most important. They all furnish nearly the same kind of produce, of which sugar is the staple. They are all cultivated by slaves; and they are all severe upon European constitutions.

The population of the whole of the English islands, including *Jamaica*, is about 900,000.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

These belong wholly to England, and are very numerous; but, excepting *Providence*, they are of no great importance. The principal port of the whole is *Nassau*, in the island of *Providence*.

The island of **SAN SALVADOR**, or **GUANIHANI**, is remarkable, as being the first landing place in America, of the immortal **COLUMBUS**, who contributed so largely towards the discovery of the countries represented on this map.

BERMUDAS ISLANDS, (BRITISH.)

These islands are situated about 800 miles from the American continent, and about an equal distance between Nova Scotia and the West Indies. There are a considerable number of islands in the group, but the greater part are mere rocks. There are only four of considerable importance. The largest island is named *Bermudas*, but the capital of all the islands is situated in the island of *St. George*. The town of **ST. GEORGE**, (the capital,) contains about 500 houses. The other islands are, *St. David's*, and *Somerset*.

The whole of the islands contain about 12 or 13,000 acres of very poor land, of which a small part only is in cultivation. The chief produce is, maize, culinary vegetables, and cotton.

The inhabitants amount to about 10,000, of whom nearly one half are negroes. The principal employment is ship building, navigation, and fishing.

The climate is very fine, and as they enjoy a perpetual spring, nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery in these sequestered islands. The inhabitants are said to be kind and affable to strangers, which must render a residence among them very pleasant.

GEOGRAPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

☞ Although the intention of this intelligence is partly to give a view of the works which have been published, and are for sale in this establishment, yet, as it embodies a great variety of other details very useful to the public, particularly the plain and coloured specimens of the Map of Pennsylvania, it has been judged expedient, in order to defray the expense of publication, to charge the small sum of twenty-five cents for each copy, when sold separately from the Map and Description of the United States and contiguous countries. To the purchasers of that work, there will be no additional charge; and those who purchase this intelligence separately, will, it is believed, be amply rewarded for their money.

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MAP OF THE STATE OF OHIO, *from actual survey*.—By HUGH & BOURNE.—Price \$10.

This is a most beautiful and interesting map. It exhibits the

original surveys of the country, as returned into the land offices. The *ranges, townships, and sections*, are all distinctly seen, and being numbered as in the surveys, every land owner can discover his tract at a glance.

MAP OF LOUISIANA AND PART OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, from actual survey; and a Geographical Description of Louisiana.—By WILLIAM DARBY.—Price \$ 12.

This is a work of very great importance. There is no state in the union in which a delineation of the geography could be attended with more difficulty and labour than this. Such is the strange configuration of the country, being cut up, and infinitely diversified by bayous, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and a thousand other objects calculated to impose difficulties on the undertaking, that none but a man of uncommon industry and perseverance, aided by an enthusiastic love for the dissemination of geographical science, could have accomplished it. To those who wish to become intimately acquainted with the geography of this interesting state, the key, as it were, to the trade and prosperity of the western country, the publication of this work will be highly useful.

MEMORIAL ON THE NATURAL, POLITICAL, AND CIVIL STATE OF COHAUILA, LEON, NEW SANTANDER, AND TEXAS.—By DON MAGUEL RAMOS DE ARISPE.—Price 50 cents.

This is a most interesting memoir, and will be found peculiarly useful in illustrating the part of the map of the Spanish possessions to which it has reference. It was originally published in Cadiz, in the year 1812. The translation was handed to the author of the Map of the United States by Dr. Mease, of this city, and it was published at the request of a number of gentlemen belonging to the Philadelphia Athenæum.

THE SINE QUA NON.—Being a map of the United States, shewing the boundaries proposed by the British commissioners at Ghent, with the documents relative to the negotiation.—Price \$ 1.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, *with the contiguous BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS*, compiled from the latest and best authorities, and accompanied by a Geographical Description.—By JOHN MELISH.—Price of the map and description, full mounted on rollers, or in the portable form, \$ 10.

This map extends across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and embraces the most extensive and interesting view ever published in America. It combines together the result of all the geographical knowledge extant, in regard to the countries represented on its surface. The United States are from actual survey, so far as the surveys have extended; and the remainder from the best authorities, including all that is known in the public offices. The British possessions and West Indies are delineated from the most recent maps and surveys; and the western part combines in one interest-

ing view, the united researches of *Pike*, *Lewis and Clark*, and *Humboldt*; with a number of particulars communicated by more recent travellers.

The Geographical Description contains—

1st. A brief description of the general form and features of the map; with an account of the materials from which it was constructed.

2dly. A general view of the United States; with a particular account of the boundary lines between them and the British and Spanish possessions.

3dly. A particular view of the United States, geographically arranged into states and territories; into which will be introduced topographical tables of the counties, townships, and population; with a complete list of the post offices in the several districts.

4thly. A view of the British possessions to the north and east of the United States.

5thly. A view of the Spanish internal provinces, and of Florida.

6thly. A view of the West Indies, and the islands of Bahama and Bermuda.

SHEET MAPS.—Price \$ 1 each, handsomely coloured, viz.:

THE UNITED STATES.

THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, including Canada.

THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, including Florida.

THE AMERICAN COAST, from the Long Island Sound to the Capes of Virginia.

DETROIT RIVER, and adjacent country.

QUEBEC, and adjacent country.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, and adjacent country, from St. Regis to Montreal.

NEW ORLEANS, and adjacent country.

SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE.

HALF SHEET MAPS.—Price 50 cents each, handsomely coloured.

THE WORLD.

AMERICA.

EUROPE.

ASIA.

AFRICA.

UNITED STATES.

ENGLAND.

SCOTLAND.

IRELAND.

OHIO.

KENTUCKY.

CHARTS.

- THE WORLD, 50 cents.
 ATLANTIC OCEAN, 25 cents.
 RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the east end of Lake Ontario,
 to St. Regis, 75 cents.
 AN ELEMENTARY MAP, 25 cents.
 AN OUTLINE OF DO. 6 cents.
 AN OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, 12½
 cents.
 AN OUTLINE MAP OF THE WORLD, 12½ cents.

OCTAVO MAPS.—Price 12½ cents each, viz.:

- PHILADELPHIA, and adjacent country.
 NEW YORK, and adjacent country.
 BALTIMORE, and adjacent country.
 BOSTON, and adjacent country.
 PITTSBURG, and adjacent country.
 ZANESVILLE, (state of Ohio) and adjacent country.
 FALLS OF NIAGARA, and adjacent country.
 FALLS OF OHIO.
 EAST END OF LAKE ONTARIO.
 MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

- BRADLEY'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, 4 sheets,
 mounted, \$ 10.
 LATOUR'S MEMOIR OF THE WAR IN FLORIDA, \$ 5.
 CARRIGAIN'S MAP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 6 sheets,
 mounted, \$ 15.
 THE STATE MAP OF CONNECTICUT, 4 sheets, mount-
 ed, \$ 8.
 HOWELL'S MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA, 4 sheets, mount-
 ed, \$ 10.
 The same reduced, mounted, \$ 5.
 Do. in the sheet, coloured, \$ 2 50.
 GRIFFITH'S MAP OF MARYLAND AND DELAWARE,
 3 sheets, mounted, \$ 8.
 MADISON'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, 6 sheets, mounted, \$ 12.
 PRICE AND STROTHER'S MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA,
 \$ 8.

*PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS.***AN UNIVERSAL SCHOOL ATLAS AND GEOGRAPHY.**

Notwithstanding the multitude of school books of this kind, the want of a new elementary standard work is still severely felt by teachers and families. Numerous applications have been made to the author of the Map of the United States, to supply the defect; and

he has by no means been inattentive to the subject; but he considered that he could not do justice to such a work, until he had completed the geography of that part, by far the most interesting to the youth of America, **THE UNITED STATES AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTRIES.** That is now accomplished to his entire satisfaction, and he will immediately assume the task of executing the **School Atlas and Geography**, which he expects to complete in the course of the present year. The atlas will contain the latest geographical information extant; and care will be used to make it strikingly interesting. The geography will be composed expressly for the maps, and use will be made of the latest and most authentic information.

The work will be correct, and equal to his other publications in point of execution, and the price will be moderate.

It is also proposed to publish as soon as possible, as accompaniments to the Map of the United States,

A SERIES OF SHEET MAPS, to embrace EACH STATE AND TERRITORY in the Union, showing the counties, post towns, post roads, and a multitude of minute particulars, which could not be introduced into a general map.

Also, **A SERIES OF SHEET MAPS** of other countries; and

A SERIES OF SHEET CHARTS of the most interesting waters.

These sheet maps and charts will be all uniform in plan and size, so that the possessors may bind them, or any number of them, into an **ATLAS**.

Being desirous of making this establishment embrace every thing useful relative to geography, the subject of **GLOBES** has been taken under consideration; but it is found to be so complex that a manufacture of the best kinds could not be brought to maturity, without a degree of trouble and expense that would materially interfere with the success of the business in other respects. It is proposed, therefore, to make an arrangement with a **Globe Manufactory** in London, to finish a number expressly for the United States; with which view the correct geography of the country, and mode of colouring, will be transmitted from hence.

The basis on which the whole of the geography of the country rests, is **MAPS FROM ACTUAL SURVEY**, and its political subdivisions is highly favourable to the bringing them forward in the character of **STATE MAPS**.

It is quite obvious that **EVERY STATE SHOULD HAVE ITS OWN MAP**. It should be **STATE PROPERTY**, subject to the control of no individual whatever. Individuals are not equal to the task of bringing them forward, and keeping them correct. Wherever they have embarked in the business, they have lost much time and money; and unless the states embark in it, the geography of the country cannot be brought to maturity. There are very favourable symptoms that

they will do this, of which we will take notice by and by; in the mean time, as the business has been much facilitated by the exertions of a number of meritorious individuals, we shall here, in addition to the partial view already taken, give a connected general view of the whole.

MAINE and MASSACHUSETTS, by *Carlton*.—Very poor engravings, and the matter defective for want of a view of the towns and villages.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, by *Carrigain*.—A very meritorious map, and elegantly engraved. This is worthy of the state of New Hampshire, and should be adopted as the **STATE MAP**, the property of the state.

VERMONT, by *Whitelaw*.—This map is very similar to those of Massachusetts and Maine.

RHODE ISLAND.—Of this state there is no good map. One should be executed by the legislature.

CONNECTICUT.—A beautiful four-sheet map of this interesting state, on a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to an inch, has been executed by order of the legislature.

NEW YORK.—Excellent maps of this state were executed by *Mr. De Witt*, the surveyor general. The large one, six sheets, on a scale of 5 miles to an inch; the reduced one, one sheet, on a scale of 15. The legislature of this very important and opulent state, should take its geography into their own hands, and produce a new and splendid map. *De Witt's Maps* would be an excellent basis.

NEW JERSEY.—A map of this state was lately published by *Mr. Watson*; but it is a very inferior production, and is now out of circulation. There is a strong desire in the state to have a good map, and it is believed the legislature will take the necessary steps to bring forward a **STATE MAP**, at their next session.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The legislature of this state, at their last session, passed an act directing the formation of a new Map; and as it is believed that the plan adopted is the best that could have been devised, it is judged expedient to publish the Act, together with the Prospectus, Specimen Map, and Directions. The most appropriate place for this publication is at the close of this general view of the geography of the country; and it is hoped that it may serve as a guide to other states.

MARYLAND and DELAWARE have been noticed. *Griffith's Map* is a good basis, but it wants improvement. It is on the proper scale, and it would be well worth the attention of the legislature to purchase the plates, and have them improved for a new edition, which could be executed with little trouble.

VIRGINIA.—*Madison's Map* has been noticed. It also wants improvement. The legislature at their last session passed an act relative to a new map.

OHIO has been noticed. *Hough & Bourne's map* is excellent.

KENTUCKY.—Proposals have been issued by *Mr. Sneed* and *Mr.*

Munsell, for the publication of a map of this state, on a scale of five miles to an inch. It will probably be a good map.

TENNESSEE.—Of this state there is no good map.

NORTH CAROLINA.—By *Price & Strothers*. A good basis, but wants improvement.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The legislature of this state passed an act at their last session, appropriating \$15,000 to make a survey of the country for a new map.

GEORGIA.—An excellent MS. map of this state, by Mr. *Daniel Sturgis*, is in the hands of the author of the Map of the United States, and he only waits for some additional information, before it is put into the hands of the engraver. The state of Georgia should adopt it as the basis of a STATE MAP.

LOUISIANA, by Darby, has been noticed.

The delineation of the geography of the several territories, will be found on the Map of the United States, and Bradley's Map; and the local particulars will be brought forward in the Series of Sheet Maps, before noticed.

Upon the whole we must congratulate our fellow citizens, on the taste for geographical science that is every where exhibited throughout this country. We have frequently remarked that Bradley's Map of the United States was a better map of this country, than any map of England was of England. It is hoped that the present Map of the United States, will not suffer by comparison. A gentleman of extensive philosophical research, lately returned from Europe, asserted that the geography of this country was much better known than was that of Europe. The assertion was strictly true, and the reason is obvious. In Europe the countries were *old* before the dawn of geographical science—a small portion of them only have been submitted to actual survey; and the governments being in the hands of a few, a few only are interested in the geography of the country. Here, on the contrary, the countries are *new*, and have nearly all been surveyed; and ALL THE PEOPLE are deeply interested in the country. IT IS THEIRS, and a correct knowledge of its geography is to them ALL-IMPORTANT.

To do the subject justice, however, requires constant exertions. The progress of society is so rapid, that important changes take place every year. Six new counties have been laid out in the state of Pennsylvania since the last census; and upwards of two hundred post-offices have been created since the last edition of the large copy of Reading Howell's map was published. The new roads and bridges are also very numerous. Greater changes still have taken place in some of the other states.

It has been already stated that it is an object too heavy for individual enterprise, to bring forward the state maps from actual survey. This opinion is not new. In adverting to the subject in our last publication of this nature, it was observed, that "Each state

“have ITS OWN MAP from actual survey. The state maps should be all on the same scale, *five miles to an inch*; and should be so managed, that the geographical lines of the whole series would correspond. Care should also be taken to *keep them constantly improved*, so as they may keep pace with the progressive geography of the country.”

The result of all the experience we have had since that publication, has tended to confirm the correctness of these remarks; and it is highly gratifying to find that this sentiment is gaining ground, and is likely to become general. Several legislative bodies have already paved the way for bringing forward state maps. We have already noticed the map published by the state of *Connecticut*; the measures taken by the states of *Virginia* and *South Carolina*, and those in contemplation by *New Jersey*; and we shall close this account by a view of the proceedings in relation to the NEW STATE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the session of 1814, Mr. Isaac Weaver, of Green county, a member of the senate, moved a resolution that measures might be taken to bring forward a new map of the state. This resolution passed both houses unanimously; and, during the summer, the preparatory steps were taken by the secretary of the commonwealth to ascertain the best plan of procuring the materials, and publishing the map.

In the early part of 1816, the author of the Map of the United States was called upon for information regarding it, which he accordingly communicated by letter; but, viewing this as an excellent opportunity for the introduction of his favourite theory, he was induced to take a journey to the seat of the state government on the subject. The business was new to the legislature, and involved much detail that could not be communicated by writing. It was all important that the plan should be simple and practicable; and hopes were entertained that such a one could be arranged as would serve for a model in forwarding this branch of business generally.

On his arrival at Harrisburg, he found the governor, secretary, and all the public officers, most cordially disposed towards the map. The business was before a committee of the senate, consisting of Mr. Isaac Weaver, Mr. Lane, Mr. Foster, Mr. Biddle, and Mr. Lowrie.

The liberality of the sentiments entertained by these gentlemen on the subject, afforded a favourable omen; and it soon appeared that the disposition towards the map was favourable throughout both branches of the legislature.

When all the parties engaged in a great work are in earnest, the business is soon arranged. After a short interview, the plan of the map was matured and brought before the legislature. With some slight modifications, it passed both houses by great majorities, and, receiving the governor's assent, became a law.

The secretary and surveyor general immediately formed the contract for the publication of the map, and the most prompt mea-

tures have been taken to collect the materials. So far as it has been tested by experience, every part of the plan seems to be complete; and it is believed that this liberal proceeding of the state of Pennsylvania, will have the most beneficial effect in the dissemination of the geography of the western world.

AN ACT

DIRECTING THE FORMATION OF A MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same;* That the secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor general be, and they are hereby authorised, and required, immediately after the passing of this act, to contract with the deputy surveyors respectively, or with any other suitable person, or persons, on such terms as said officers may deem just and reasonable, and can be agreed upon by the parties, for the formation of a map of each of the counties within this commonwealth; which maps shall be on a scale of two miles and a half to an inch, and shall exhibit the boundary lines of the county, and of each township, the courses of the rivers, and other principal streams, the position of the mountains; the lakes, and mineral and salt springs; the cities, towns, villages and remarkable buildings; the roads, noting particularly such as are turnpiked, and the distances in miles between the principal towns and remarkable places; and that the maps so formed shall be sent, as soon as convenient, to the office of the surveyor general: *Provided*, That the expense of procuring the said maps shall not exceed *two hundred dollars for each county*, unless the information, required as aforesaid, cannot be had in any of the public offices of the state, or of the proper county, in which case the said secretary of the commonwealth, and surveyor general, are hereby authorised to cause such information to be obtained by actual survey, or otherwise, as they may deem most expedient, and at any expense not exceeding in the whole *six hundred dollars for each county*.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said secretary of the commonwealth, and surveyor general, on the receipt of the said county maps, or as soon as they may deem expedient, shall contract for the publication of a Map of Pennsylvania, with some suitable person, who shall, previously to receiving any of the materials therefor, enter into bond to the governor, for the use of the commonwealth, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by him, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the services required of him by this act; that he shall faithfully account for all sums of money advanced to him by the commonwealth; and also of those which shall become due to the same out of the proceeds of the sale of the said map, and for the delivery of the copper plates, and all the printed maps to the surveyor general for the time being, whenever the same shall be required by the officers aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That as soon as the said county maps shall have been furnished to the surveyor general, it shall be his duty, after carefully examining and correcting the same, to cause copies thereof to be made for the use of his office, for which purpose he is hereby authorised to employ such additional clerk or clerks as

he may deem necessary, and transmit the originals to the said publisher, who shall therefrom make a connected map of this commonwealth, on a scale of five miles to an inch, marking thereon so many of the particulars specified in the first section of this act, as the secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor general may believe useful, and shall cause the same to be engraved on copper, in a handsome and workmanlike manner, and shall cause such a number to be printed as the said secretary and surveyor general may deem proper, whereof one hundred duly coloured, mounted and finished, shall be delivered by the said publisher to the surveyor general for the use of the commonwealth, and the remaining copies, together with all further copies that may be prepared, shall be sold by the said publisher on account of the commonwealth, unless the legislature shall otherwise direct.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the surveyor general, to mark on some copy of the said state map, all such further information relative to the particulars mentioned in the first section of this act, as from time to time shall be reported to him by the said deputy surveyors, or other persons, and he shall furnish to each of the deputy surveyors of this commonwealth, a copy of the said map, which shall form part of his official papers, to be delivered to his successor: and it shall be the duty of the said deputy surveyors to report to the surveyor general all alterations or additions with regard to the several particulars above-mentioned, which may from time to time take place within their respective counties.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the said publisher, under the direction and control of the secretary and surveyor general, to make the necessary contracts and arrangements for engraving, printing and publishing the map, and shall for his services in drawing, or causing to be drawn the said map, in purchasing the requisite materials, superintending the engraving and printing of the map, and for all other services which he may render with regard to the construction and publication thereof, any sum which the secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor general may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding in the whole *fifteen hundred dollars*; and he shall also receive a reasonable compensation to be fixed upon as aforesaid, for mounting, colouring and finishing such maps as may be wanted for the use of the state, not exceeding *three dollars and fifty cents per map*, and shall render an account on oath, or affirmation, to the auditor general, of the amount of all his disbursements on account of the map, as well as receipts of money from the sales thereof, at the end of every six months from the first publication; and shall be allowed on the amount of the sales, a commission not exceeding thirty-three and one-third per centum, and be responsible to the commonwealth for the remainder of the said amount.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That for the purpose of purchasing materials and paying the necessary expenses of the publication, there shall be advanced to the said publisher, any sum which the secretary of state and surveyor general may deem reasonable, not exceeding four thousand dollars, for the faithful application of which, he shall from time to time render an account to the auditor general as aforesaid.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the accounts of all the deputy surveyors, and of the publisher, and of all other persons employed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall, after being approved of by the accountant department, be paid by the state treasurer.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the secretary of the commonwealth, and surveyor general, shall have power to contract with the publisher of the said state map, or other persons, from time to time, for new editions of the map aforesaid, on such terms as they

may deem just and reasonable, and may be agreed on by the parties. *Provided*, The same shall be made upon similar principles to those contained in this act.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the secretary and surveyor general shall be empowered to authorise the publisher of the state map to publish the *County Maps or any number of them separately*, provided the same shall be done without any expense to the state.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor general, or any deputy surveyor duly commissioned or appointed, and they are hereby required to demand, sue for, and recover from any person whomsoever in whose possession they may be found, any *records, drafts, field notes, or other papers*, made, filed, or kept by any former deputy surveyor, or which of right appertained to his office, in the same manner as the like documents may or can be recovered under the act, entitled "An act to enable persons appointed to offices of public trust, to recover official documents appurtenant to the said offices, from persons detaining the same," passed the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four, from the persons therein mentioned.

REES HILL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN TOD,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 19th March, 1816,

SIMON SNYDER.

DIRECTIONS
FOR
CONSTRUCTING THE COUNTY MAPS,
IN TERMS OF THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

1st. ASCERTAIN, as near as possible, the latitude of the seat of justice, and its longitude from Washington;* and run a true meridian line, and an east and west line through it, as in the specimen.

2d. Set off from these lines the limits of the county, on a scale of two miles and a half to an inch: taking care to ascertain the proportion that the latitude bears to the longitude in the county to be exhibited.

3d. Delineate the border exactly on the model exhibited in the specimen, and graduate the scale on the inner margin in miles of latitude and longitude.

4th. Having made these preparations, insert with geographical accuracy, the following particulars:

1. The county and township lines.
2. The rivers, lakes, and principal water courses; locate exactly the sources of the navigable waters, and designate by appropriate marks the head of boat and canoe navigation.
3. The mountains and valleys.
4. The minerals and mineral springs.
5. The cities, towns, villages, and post-offices.
6. The state roads, post roads, and principal county roads. The distances to be marked in miles along the principal roads.
7. The most remarkable public buildings, churches, mills, and manufactories.
8. The principal bridges and canals.

* The longitude of the capital is $77^{\circ} 0' 20''$ (say *seventy-seven degrees and twenty seconds*) west from Greenwich.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

STATE MAP & COUNTY MAPS

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BY JOHN MELISH.

THE act directs, that the materials for the formation of these maps *shall be collected by counties*, on a scale of *two miles and a half* to an inch; and that they shall exhibit,

1. The county and township lines.
2. The rivers, lakes, and principal water courses.
3. The mountains and valleys.
4. The minerals and mineral springs.
5. The cities, towns, villages, and post-offices.
6. The state roads, post roads, and principal county roads. The distance to be marked in miles along the principal roads.
7. The most remarkable public buildings, churches, mills, and manufactories.
8. The principal bridges and canals.

THE STATE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA

Will be formed from these county maps, on a scale of *five miles* to an inch; and will exhibit a view of the whole state, in connection with part of the adjacent states, viz. :

- NEW YORK——30 miles north of the state line, showing the connecting points between the waters of the two states.
- OHIO——20 miles west of the state line, showing the connection between Pennsylvania and the eastern part of that state.
- VIRGINIA——All that part situated between the Ohio river and the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and that part adjacent to the southern boundary and Potomac river, to a line drawn due west of Baltimore.

MARYLAND---All that part contiguous to Pennsylvania, as far south as Baltimore.

DELAWARE---The whole of Newcastle county.

NEW JERSEY---As far east as Princeton.

On the margin of the map there will be a statistical table, containing the counties, townships, and population.

The size of the map, thus formed, will be about *six feet three inches by three feet nine inches*.

The map will be engraved in the very best manner, on six plates. It will be printed on fine vellum paper, and will be coloured, and mounted on rollers and varnished, or put up in the portable form, as subscribers may incline.

THE COUNTY MAPS

Will be published on the large scale on which they are originally delineated, provided there be a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expense. They will embrace the various local surveys returned from the respective districts, and will be exceedingly useful as pocket maps, affording at all times the means of obtaining a correct knowledge of the respective counties.

They will be printed on fine vellum paper, or on bank note paper, and be handsomely coloured by townships, and will be disposed of in sheets, unless otherwise specially ordered.

These works will be disposed of to subscribers on the following

CONDITIONS :

THE STATE MAP, mounted on rollers and varnished, or in the portable form, not exceeding TWELVE DOLLARS.

THE COUNTY MAPS, in the sheet, coloured, on fine vellum paper, or bank note paper, not exceeding from *One Dollar to One Dollar and a half, according to the size of the counties*.

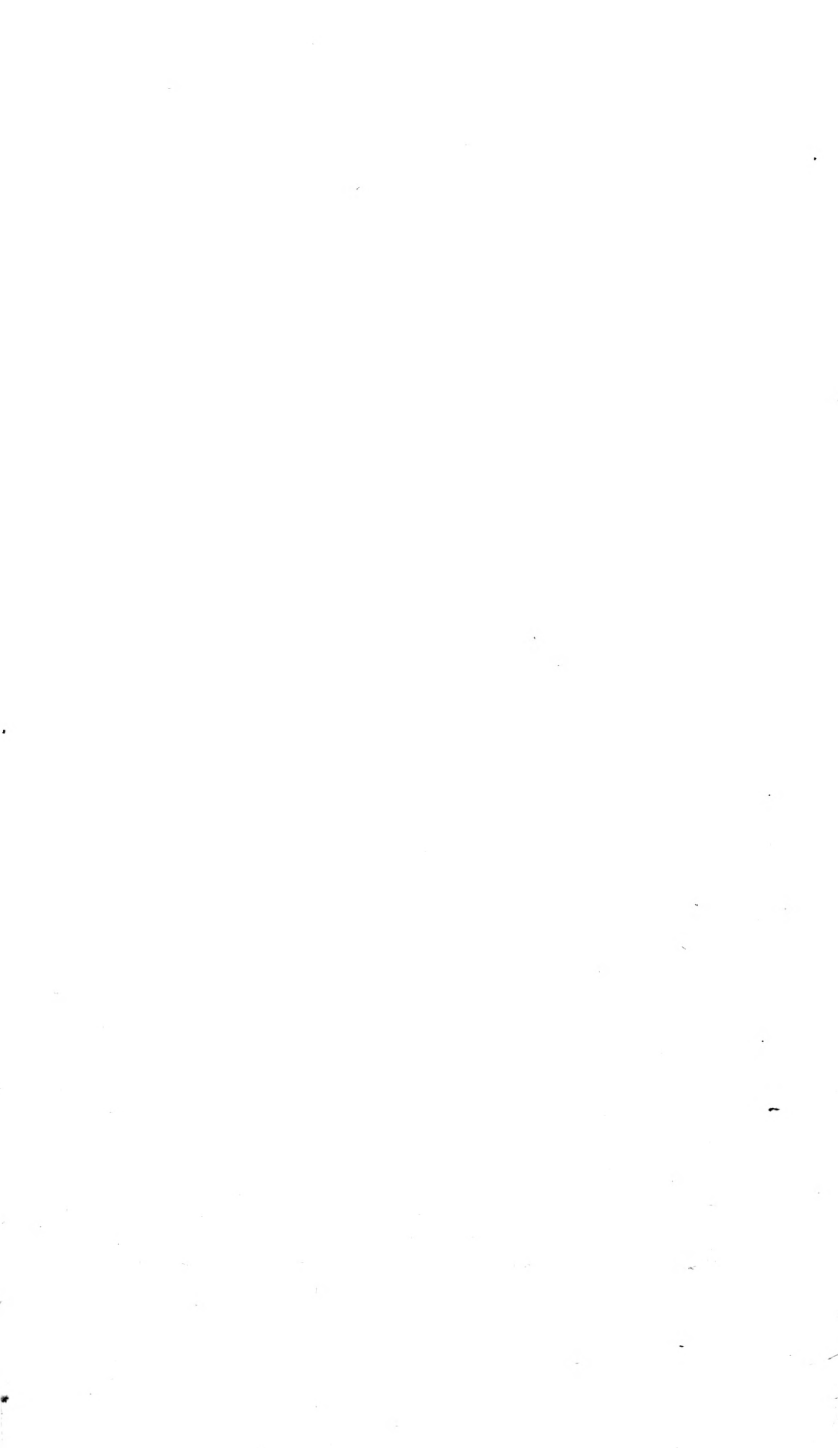
The publisher proposes that the several contractors for executing the COUNTY MAPS shall have an agency in the disposal of the STATE and COUNTY MAPS, on the following terms:

1st. For disposing of the State Map, a commission of *fifteen per cent*.

2d. For disposing of the County Maps, a commission of *thirty per cent*.

The maps to be sent on the account and risk of the agent, who must also pay the carriage and incidental expenses.

The County Maps cannot be published unless there be three hundred subscribers; but if the agent is willing to contract for three hundred copies, it will not only ensure the publication, but he will be entitled to the maps at *fifty per cent*. discount; and be supplied with any quantity that may be wanted thereafter on the same terms.



Handwritten text in the bottom right corner, possibly a signature or initials, including the word "Handwritten" and some illegible marks.

